

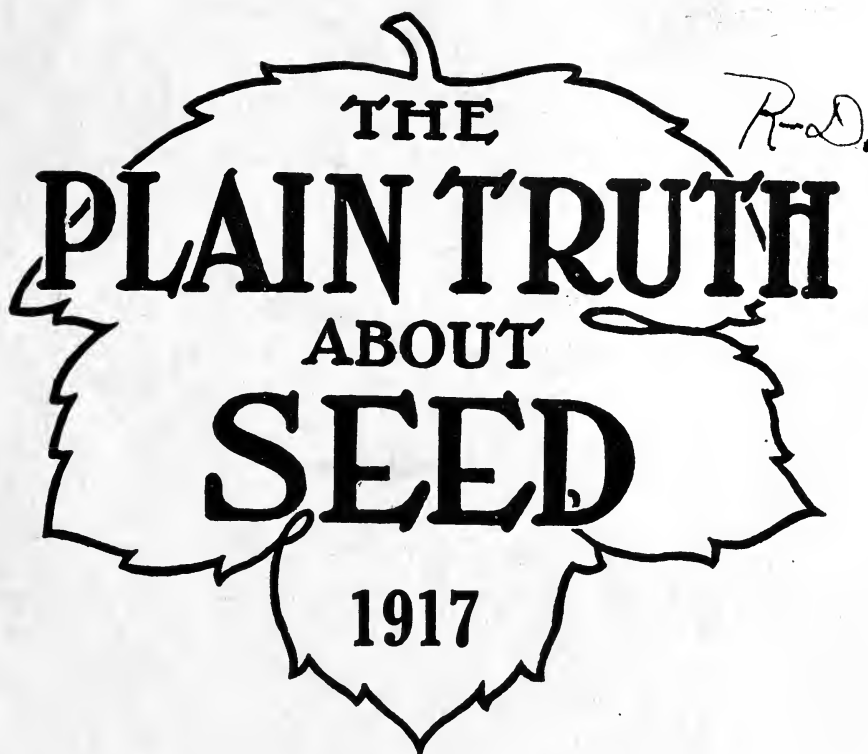
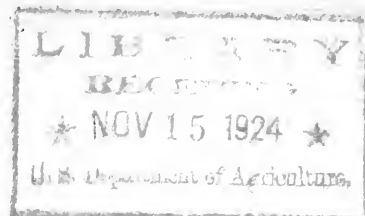
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Seed Marketing Investigations.



PUBLISHED BY
MCVAY SEED & FLORAL CO.
2018 FIRST AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Special Prices: If you want to buy any considerable quantity of seed and will mail us an actual list specifying quantities, we will mail you special quotations promptly. Prices on seed fluctuate often and widely in fact, and printed prices are largely a matter of guess work.

McVAY SEED & FLORAL CO.

TELEPHONES: Main 41 and 42

2018 FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Parcel-Post Rates

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee all seed we send out to be of reasonable good vitality, because we test them beforehand and they should grow satisfactorily under the proper conditions of soil, preparation and culture, when properly planted and at the proper time, but we do not guarantee seed to come up or grow for a customer, neither do we guarantee seed to turn out according to their label, description or variety, or the resulting crop, yield, etc. This disclaimer applies to everything we sell in the form of seeds, bulbs or plants.

It must be understood that every purchase is made from this Company under the above conditions and if purchasers are unaware of the above disclaimer, but finds it out after purchase and before planting seed, bulbs or plants, they are at liberty to return the goods to us and money, if any has been paid, will be refunded less any expense incurred in putting the goods back in our store in the same condition in which they were sent out.

Our caution in growing, purchasing and testing seed, and our careful management in labeling and handling all seed, plants and bulbs, should be a sufficient guarantee to any reasonable person, and considering the remarkably small

number of complaints we have in a season, convinces us that no other seedmen sell better seed.

SHOPPING BY MAIL

Since the establishment of parcel post in the United States one can sit down in the quiet of his home and order anything in the seed line he wants and have the seed come by mail direct to his home.

Everyone should get posted about parcel-post rates; just a little study of the schedule here shown gives you the exact amount of postage it costs to transmit a package anywhere. For example, suppose you want to order a peck of beans (15 pounds) by mail, and you live not over fifty miles from Birmingham, the postage would be 19 cents, and if you will notice further you will see that the cost is the same in the second zone which carries up to 150 miles, but if you were distant 151 miles but not over 300 the cost would be 34 cents, and so on.

About Prices.—Don't forget this, we deliver at prices shown in catalogue all small vegetable seed, such as Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Collards, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kale, Lettuce, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed, Parsley, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Tomato and Turnip, in fact all small garden seed, both in bulk and papers. **We do not deliver** anything else in the catalogue, except where quoted delivered. For example, we **do not deliver free** such items as Beans, Corn, Peas, Onion Sets, Potatoes, nor any farm or field seed, such as Clovers, Grasses, Forage Plants, Sorghum, Millet, seed grain, Cotton Seed, bulbs, etc., except of course where we may quote in catalogue a delivered price.

Caution about Ordering.—The main thing is to write the name of your post office, that is, where you get your mail regular and if on a rural route put your number down. If you want your goods shipped to a different address say so, and finally sign your name plainly so anyone can read it. You have no idea how many important letters and orders we get that cannot be attended to for some of the reasons mentioned. The best way to send money is by money order, either postal or express. Currency or silver for more than fifty cents ought to be registered. Postage stamps from 1 to 5-cent denominations will be accepted for cash up to two dollars. Two-cent stamps are preferred.

Terms.—We sell our seed only for cash and there is no exception to this rule. We receive and fill thousands of orders in a season and it is impossible to be opening small accounts with the public, who, while they may be perfectly good, cannot expect us to know them financially, and besides the great expense of opening such a numerous lot of accounts would have to be borne by our customers. We can't afford to send goods C. O. D. except where enough remittance is sent with order to pay charges both ways because so many people refuse to take goods, change their minds, necessitating the return to us with charges to be paid by us both ways.

References.—Any wholesale house or Bank in Birmingham will tell you that our Company is reliable financially and otherwise.

What We Handle Both at Wholesale and Retail.—Seeds of every description, Poultry Supplies, Insecticides, Germicides, Spraying Material, Sprayers, Flowering Bulbs, Fertilizers, Seed Sowers, Inoculating Bacteria, Fertilizer Chemicals, Flower Pots, Vegetable and Flowering Plants, Cut Flowers for all occasions, etc.

POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 51 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 151 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 301 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 601 to 1000 Miles	Sixth Zone 1001 to 1400 Miles	Seventh Zone 1401 to 1800 Miles	Eighth Zone All over 1800 Miles
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25						
22	.16	.26	.26						
23	.16	.27	.27						
24	.17	.28	.28						
25	.17	.29	.29						
26	.18	.30	.30						
27	.18	.31	.31						
28	.19	.32	.32						
29	.19	.33	.33						
30	.20	.34	.34						
31	.20	.35	.35						
32	.21	.36	.36						
33	.21	.37	.37						
34	.22	.38	.38						
35	.22	.39	.39						
36	.23	.40	.40						
37	.23	.41	.41						
38	.24	.42	.42						
39	.24	.43	.43						
40	.25	.44	.44						
41	.25	.45	.45						
42	.26	.46	.46						
43	.26	.47	.47						
44	.27	.48	.48						
45	.27	.49	.49						
46	.28	.50	.50						
47	.28	.51	.51						
48	.29	.52	.52						
49	.29	.53	.53						
50	.30	.54	.54						

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PLEASE FILL IN THESE BLANKS PLAINLY

Ship Articles on this Sheet as Specified:

Amount Enclosed:

Name.....

Post Office Order.....

Post Office..... R. F. D. No.....

Stamps.....

County.....

Express Money Order.....

State.....

Check.....

State Shipping Point if Different from Post Office.....

HOW TO BE SENT:

MAIL.....EXPRESS.....FREIGHT.....

(By What Company)

(By What Railroad)

ABOUT DELIVERED PRICES: We deliver small garden and flower seed up to pounds at prices quoted in catalogue, but for larger quantities, you should add extra for postage as per table below. We do not deliver Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Fertilizers, Clovers, Grasses or any other forage plants, Farm Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies, Sprayers, etc., except where noted. Figure your distance from Birmingham and add Parcel Post rates as per table below:

NEW PARCEL POST RATES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1st, 1914

BE SURE YOU ADD EXTRA FOR POSTAGE TO ITEMS WE DO NOT DELIVER.

Table Zone Rates

WEIGHT	Local.....	Up to 50 miles 1st zone....	51 to 150 miles 2nd zone....	151 to 300 miles 3rd zone....	301 to 600 miles 4th zone....	601 to 1,000 miles 5th zone....	1,001 to 1,400 miles 6th zone....	1,401 to 1,800 miles 7th zone....	Over 1,800 miles 8th zone....
Pounds									
1.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2.....	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3.....	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4.....	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5.....	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6.....	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7.....	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8.....	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9.....	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10.....	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11.....	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12.....	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13.....	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14.....	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15.....	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16.....	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17.....	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18.....	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19.....	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20.....	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

Quantity	NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED	Price	
Amount Carried Forward			

CATALOGUE—1917

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

Written by G. B. McVAY

Published by

McVay Seed & Floral Company, Inc.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

INTRODUCTORY

A Remarkable Situation

NEVER before in the history of the country has the American farmer been confronted with a situation like the present one. A great many farmers have fared well, prospered and made money on their 1916 crops, because everything produced on the farm has brought good prices, in fact, exorbitant prices have been the rule in most bread stuffs, but it seems that the cost of almost all commodities has kept pace with the price of farm products, so that in some cases where crop failures have resulted there is widespread suffering for the actual necessities of life. Conditions with a large part of the Southern farmers are much worse than with the Northern and Western farmers, due in a large measure to failures of the Cotton crop caused mainly by the ravages of the boll weevil. The Corn and small grain crops also suffered greatly in the South, due in a large measure to the unprecedented floods in July and to severe drouth that followed. Those farmers, however, who practiced a rational system of diversification are in a much stronger and prosperous condition than those who trusted their all on Cotton with a minimum amount of Corn.

Diversification Pays

All the foregoing merely goes to show that it does not pay to put too many eggs in one basket, and further that the farmer cannot always be successful unless he produces an abundance of food stuffs for both man and beast. A surplus must be produced and rational means employed to dispose of the surplus to the greatest profit. One of the main factors in any scheme of diversification is the breeding of more or less live stock, including a liberal amount of all classes of Fowls.

It is nearly always the case that surpluses of feed stuffs will bring more cash money when fed to live stock than otherwise, to say nothing of the enormous value of manures that may be returned to the land.

The World War and Its Lessons

The European war broke out in August, 1914, since which time the American farmer as well as the industrial workers have had to face unusual living conditions. Prices on nearly all commodities have advanced to unheard of and unbelievable high levels. While it is true that work has been plentiful and wages have shown a considerable advance, they have not kept pace with the high cost of living. The American farmer must face the high cost of living, and it is an undeniable fact that it has cost more and will cost considerably more in the future to produce farm crops than it has heretofore. But farmers have less cause to complain than any one else.

Now, the lessons taught by present conditions should show plainly to everyone that the trouble lies in too small a production of farm crops. In other words, more stuff must be planted and those who have a few square feet of land should put it to work in producing the necessities of life. You cannot reap unless you sow is a well grounded axiom. So let everybody in 1917 grow something to eat. **Put your back yard to work.**

Regarding Prices—It ought to be understood by every seed buyer that seed catalogues are written months before they are issued, and frequently do not reach the reader until almost a year after they are written. So the prices of seed quoted in a catalogue are largely a matter of guess work. But it has always been our policy to put them low enough to attract orders. We frequently run short of seed or get disappointed on a contract and have to pay more for seed than quoted in a catalogue. It is perfectly safe to send in your order at our catalogue prices, we shall certainly not charge you more; but, on the contrary, if our prices at the time of receipt of your order are lower we give you the benefit in increasing quantities ordered.

Buying Seed by Mail—It is really easier and much less trouble to sit down at home and order your seed by mail than it is to go to town and hunt up what you want. You have the catalogue before you and are assured of the assortment wanted. Prices are shown, and unless you want some heavy stuff the order can come by mail. We send thousands of dollars worth of seed by mail to all parts of the country. The postage is very moderate since the new parcels post rates have been inaugurated, and we pay this ourselves on all small garden seed. But in ordering heavy stuff, such as Peas, Beans, Corn and Farm seeds, you should consult the postal table printed on our order sheet, as well as on inside of front cover page. If you are not already a customer we want to start business with you this year. We have some few customers that have been patronizing us for years. If you are not acquainted with us, and are skeptical about our financial or moral standing, we invite you to write to any bank or business house in the City of Birmingham. Respectfully,

McVAY SEED & FLORAL CO.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

About Prices—Don't get frightened at our prices, just compare them with any other reliable house, and keep in mind that what we are offering is the best money can buy and that they have been selected as the most suitable sorts for the Southern planter, have been grown in the proper latitude and climate to meet the exacting conditions that obtain in the South, and will undoubtedly meet your expectations.

Who Pays the Freight?—We deliver at catalogue prices all small garden and flower seeds, except Peas, Beans, Corn, Onion Sets, Potatoes; neither do we deliver Fertilizers, Clover, Grasses, Forage Plants, other plants or any other farm seed except where noted.

Notice: Non-Warranty—McVay Seed & Floral Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and money, if any, that has been paid will be refunded.

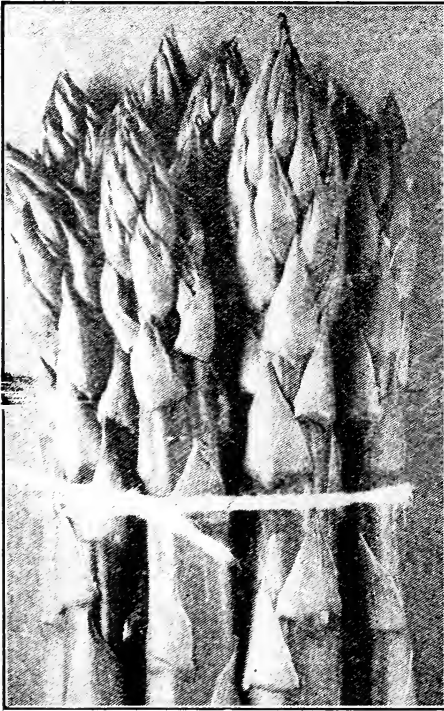
ARTICHOKE (JERUSALEM) FROM ROOTS

How to Grow—This variety of Artichoke may be grown in the same manner as potatoes, only it is probably desirable to make rows three and a half to four feet apart and plant eighteen inches to two feet apart in row. The same class of soil and culture for potatoes will answer. The small tubers may be planted whole, but they may be cut up like potatoes. When properly cut eight to ten bushels is sufficient to plant an acre. The plants do not mature before early fall, and may be destroyed by plowing up in June or July. The proper time to plant is from December to March, the earlier the better. If you wait till the weather gets warm you can't buy the seed because they won't keep.

The Best Fertilizer—The same fertilizer and quantity used on potatoes should be sufficient for Artichokes. They delight in rich, loamy soil.

Jerusalem Artichoke—This variety of Artichoke is grown for its roots, which resemble potatoes somewhat. The plants yield an enormous amount of tubers, often as many as five and six hundred bushels to the acre. As a food for hogs, it surpasses most any other root crop. They can be left in the soil for hogs to harvest or they can be put away for winter use the same as sweet potatoes. Bushel \$2.00.

French Variety (From Seed)—This variety of Artichoke is altogether different from the tuberous variety known as Jerusalem Artichoke. The French variety is grown for its edible flower buds, which are prepared for eating very much the same as Asparagus. This vegetable does well in the South, and deserves to be more largely cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS

We don't advise any one to bother with Asparagus seed except the professional trucker who wants to produce on a large scale. The roots can be had cheap, and from their use you can have Asparagus right away, and avoid waiting two years to obtain from seed. No vegetable is more wholesome and healthier than Asparagus, and it is certainly a wonder that every private garden does not have a bed of it.

How to Transplant—Select a place where the soil is very light and rich and open up deep furrows, say about eight inches deep and four or six feet apart. The roots are to be placed in the bottom of the furrow, about eighteen or twenty-four inches apart, and covered with only two or three inches of soil, but as the shoots appear fill in around them with well rotted stable manure. You must keep the weeds and grass off the beds and not cut any of the shoots until the bed is about a year old. The beds should have a good dressing of stable manure in November or December each year. It is a good idea to plow around the beds in the fall and fill the furrow with rich manure; cut down the old stalks and throw dirt back over the old bed. Cut only the green shoots for the table and never too far under the ground. Two year old roots are generally preferred, although one year old roots are really better if properly grown. The best time to plant or put out roots in the South is during November and December, although it is permissible and often just as well to plant out in January, February and March. Two year old plants will produce considerable Asparagus when planted in the fall within fifteen months and decidedly more every year thereafter. It is generally advisable to let the plants go to full maturity once before any Asparagus is ever harvested. One

hundred of two year old roots is generally used to a bed, say fifteen by forty feet. Five to seven thousand are generally provided for an acre. This depends of course on method of planting, distance of rows, etc.

Price of Asparagus Roots—By mail, postpaid, doz., 25c. By express or freight, per 100, 75c. Special price in large quantities. We can supply Asparagus roots from October to March.

Asparagus Seed—Seed may be planted in rows in early spring, and allowed to mature plants. The roots from these plants can be taken up and set out in early spring year following. Directions should be followed as above under how to transplant.

Conover's Colossal—In our experience, this is the most reliable sort, stalks being very large and thrifty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Palmetto—A very large and prolific sort, of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

BEANS, DWARF GREEN PODDED

For the past three seasons, garden beans have been a very short crop, so there is no old carried-over beans on the market to speak of, to act as a buffer against the present high prices. The area in which garden beans are grown for a seed crop is very limited and the demand for commercial beans account of the European War, and the high prices, has induced many bean farmers in Michigan and New York State to confine their operations to commercial beans, consequently the acreage in 1916 for garden beans was unusually small and the weather conditions made the crop an extremely difficult one, so that, at the present writing, all bunch beans are worth two to three times their normal price, and there is not half enough to go around. There was a severe frost in September in most growing sections, followed by a long spell of excessive rain fall, practically destroying half of the crop; in fact, many fields did not yield as much seed as were planted.

Tested Beans—Look out for a lot of old bad beans on the market during 1917. Seed is so scarce and prices so high, that any sort of a Bean will bring big money. Scarce and high priced food of all kinds prevail.

Time to Plant—Beans may be planted in the latitude of Birmingham from February until September, depending much on the seasons. It requires from 45 to 65 days for maturity, depending on the variety. To have a succession for market or home use, they should be planted at intervals ten days to two weeks apart, as most varieties become unprofitable after two weeks of bearing.

How to Grow—The best soil for beans is a rich friable loam, containing more or less sand, so as not to bake. One pint is sufficient to plant from 60 to 75 feet of drill. A bushel of Bunch Beans is usually provided for an acre, that is, where the rows are to be 30 to 36 inches apart and horse cultivation is to be used. Most bunch sorts should be thinned to eight to twelve inches apart to get the best results, as too many people are prone to have them too thick in drill. The main necessity with beans is almost continuous cultivation. The ground must not be allowed to bake and deep cultivation is not necessary, the main thing being to keep the soil stirred. The pole sorts are the most profitable, but it's necessary to provide supports or poles by the time any vines show disposition to run. The pole sorts should be given at least 36 to 42 inch rows and they should be thinned out to at least 12 inches apart. Artificial inoculation of beans of all kinds is known to be of great benefit in securing a large yield.

Who Pays the Freight?—We do not deliver beans at catalogue prices. Refer to Parcels Post table, on order sheet, and add extra for postage. For example, figure a quart at 2 pounds and you will see that the postage up to 150 miles would be only 6c, 151 to 300 miles 8c, and so on. The postage on a pint or pound would be 5c extra up to 150 miles, 6c for 151 to 300 miles, and so on. The more quantity in weight the less the cost per pound.

Hopkins' Improved Valentine—For an absolute certainty in Green Podded Bunch Beans nothing is equal to the Valentine for the South. The Hopkins' strain of Valentine is superior for market purposes to the ordinary Valentine because it is a more vigorous and larger yielder, and the pods, while no better, are considerably larger, longer, round and not quite so curved. The dry bean is a large, long, deep red speckled one, being considerably different to the ordinary Valentine in appearance. It stands the dry, hot weather at the South better than any sort of the same quality. This is the variety exclusively planted by truckers in Alabama who grow largely for shipment to Northern markets.

Caution—This is a different type of Valentine Bean from what is ordinarily sold. This stock will always come true round podded. We make a specialty of the true Canadian grown sealed stock and supply it to the planter direct. You will not be disappointed if you secure your seed from us. Price: ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50. Write for price in larger quantities.

Tennessee Green Pod—A large irregular shaped brown bean producing in 45 to 50 days, very long, broad, flat undulating pods, fleshy in character, very tender and of excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, grow 12 to 15 inches high, branching in character, and should be given liberal distance. The variety is extremely prolific and its most desirable feature is that it fills the market basket rapidly and the quality cannot be complained of. The seed are very scarce. Price: ½ pt., 20c; pt., 35c; qt., 50c. Not delivered.



HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE

McVay's Bunch Bean Collection

For 50 Cents, by Mail, Postpaid

This collection cannot be changed or altered. It is a bargain and will be ample seed to supply any ordinary family garden. For description of the varieties in this collection, read the Catalogue.

½ Pt. Hopkins Improved Valentine.

½ Pt. Stringless Green Pod.

½ Pt. Black Valentine.

½ Pt. Curries Rust Proof Wax.

BEANS, DWARF GREEN PODDED—Continued

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—The dry bean of this variety is large, brown and oblong in shape. The green pod is almost straight, from four and a half to five inches long, is perfectly stringless, broad and very meaty. It is just as early as the earliest type of Valentine. Vines more vigorous and the pods more uniform in size. This variety should be thinned out to about a foot apart so as to give plenty ventilation and better yield. If seasons are favorable it will out-yield the Valentine, and the quality is undoubtedly superior. We can recommend this Bean as being a first-class, stringless, green podded sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.25.



TYPE PHOTO—STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Giant Stringless Green Pod—This variety is also known as the Giant Stringless Valentine. The dry Bean is a yellowish brown, very much the shape of the Valentine. The vine is a vigorous grower, very prolific, early; pods almost the same as Valentine, only much longer and not so curved. The quality is not excelled by any sort, as the pod at all stages is entirely stringless. Owing to the vigorous growth of this sort, it is necessary to give plenty distance, at least 12 inches, apart in drills. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.25.

Longfellow—The dry Bean resembles a red speckled Valentine, only a little slimmer and more of a brownish color. The pod is perfectly round, longer and larger than Valentine, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is just as early and less strings. The color is a beautiful green of handsome appearance and a good shipper. The variety is very resistant to hot weather, bearing its fruit in great clusters. The variety is somewhat branching in habit and should be given plenty distance in rows and drills. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.25.

Black Valentine—The growth of this variety is almost identical with the red speckled Valentine, only the seeds are black. It is harder than other Valentines, more vigorous in growth and a larger yielder. It is extremely prolific and its bearing period longer than most bunch sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00.

Refugee, or One Thousand to One—A very hardy, vigorous, late growing sort. Pods long green, practically round, and of excellent quality. This variety has a small leaf, vines spreading in character, and very resistant to cold and dry weather. It is largely planted in the South in the fall of the year. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.25.

Extra Early Refugee—A very robust-growing early green podded sort. The pod is five to five and one-half inches long, half round, fleshy, and very fine snap. This variety is very resistant to both cold and heat. Seed are small and brown speckled. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00.

Dwarf White Navy—A very prolific variety of white shell Bean. Vines grow robust, sometimes throwing out short runners and spreading. Pods straight, short, small, but usually contain six beans. The variety is very prolific, and farmers of the South will find them profitable to grow for market or home use as a shelled Bean. Pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00.

Soy Beans—See page 42.

Velvet Beans—See page 43.

Wataka Beans (*Known also as Sword Bean, Agricultural, etc.*)—This bean is not used for man, only for stock. The dry bean is large, three or four times the size of an ordinary bean, pure white in color with a distinct yellow eye. The pods are light green in color and from ten to fifteen inches in length. The vine is a vigorous grower, forming a spreading bushy-like plant, which bear an enormous amount of mammoth pods. The yield is tremendous, often as much as a hundred bushels of shelled beans to an acre. The bean when dry is very hard and cannot be fed except they be cooked for four or five hours. The usual way to feed is to grind and mix with some other feed. The bean possesses a very high percentage of both protein and fat, and on account of the immense yield makes it a very desirable and profitable plant to grow. It, of course, is also a legume and enriches the soil where grown the same as Cow Pea, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, etc. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

TO QUANTITY BUYERS OF BEANS

When these lines are written, it is impossible to know just what the Bean situation is going to develop into. We don't guarantee catalogue prices on anything, but if interested parties will write us, specifying just what amounts are wanted, will quote special prices by mail.

BEANS, DWARF WAX PODDED

The situation for Wax Beans for the 1917 season is the worst in the history of the writer, who has been at it for twenty-five years. We did not get our seed back on most of the fields planted and what few we did get will have to be reserved for stock seed to plant in 1917 for 1918 use. We have only saved out a few bushels for small retail trade, for those who only have use for a pint or quart. We do not quote Wax Beans by the bushel because we can not supply any one customer as much as a bushel of any sort. Truckers who are accustomed to plant largely of Wax Beans for market will have to abandon them this season, because who can afford to pay \$12.00 to \$15.00 per bushel for beans and expect to get any profit out of the crop?

Dwarf German Wax—Usually known as the Black Wax, is decidedly the most popular of all the Dwarf Wax varieties. It is one of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. It will bear thicker planting than any of the Dwarf Wax sorts. The pods are almost round, transparent, and entirely stringless; very crisp and of delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

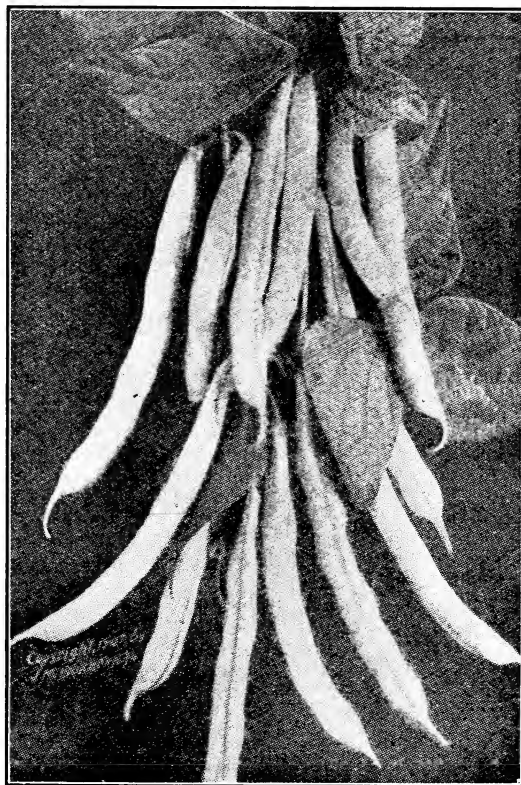
Notice—We do not deliver beans at Catalogue price, you must add extra for postage. We can not nor do we guarantee prices here quoted. It must be understood that our prices on everything are subject to change without notice.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—This is the most popular variety in Florida and throughout the South for growing for shipping to Northern markets. The seed is white with dashes of light purple, and shaped like a kidney. The pod is very long, flat and broad. When cooked, is almost transparent, very tender and void of tough strings. On good soil, the growth is very rank, and should be given extra distance. It is a splendid yielder, and ought to turn out a hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels pods to the acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Davis Wax—The seeds of this sort are pure white and kidney shaped. It is very popular in the South for market purposes, because being of the hardest type of Wax Bean, can be planted earlier than other sorts. The pods are long, almost white, straight and rarely, if ever, affected with rust spots. A splendid shipper; fills up the bean crate very fast. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax—The dry bean is white, speckled with dashes of reddish brown. The variety is a vigorous grower, and seems to be a runner when it starts off, but such branches become self-supporting and bear enormously. The pod is large, of light golden pale yellow and entirely stringless. In quality this variety is one of the best wax sorts. It is very desirable for home use or for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax—This variety is more resistant to rust and other diseases affecting this type of beans than any other wax sort. The dry bean is large, long and of a bluish black. The pods are long, broad, flat, straight, and of rich golden yellow color. The vine is very hardy and robust in growth, holding the pods well above ground. The quality is splendid. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.



TYPE OF WAX BEAN

Challenge Black Wax—Usually known as the Black Wax, is one of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. It will bear thicker planting than any of the Dwarf Wax sorts. The pods are almost round, transparent, and entirely stringless; very crisp and of delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Hodson Wax—Bean is speckled, about the same size and looks like Valentine. Extremely early, very prolific, pods long, flat, very fleshy and perfectly stringless. The vine is a vigorous grower, literally hung with yellow creamy pods. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

McVay's 50c Combination Bean Collection

Here is a collection of Beans embracing Bunch, Pole and Butter Beans and should cover the entire requirements of the small family garden. The collection is already packed for mailing and cannot be changed or altered. We will send it postpaid to any address on receipt of fifty cents in stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Valentine Bunch Bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Bunch Butter Bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Texas Pole Bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Wax Bunch Bean.

POLE BEANS

How to Grow—Any soil that will produce good Corn or Cotton is suitable for Pole Beans, but it is desirable to avoid hard clay or poor gravelly soil. The soil should be one unlikely to pack, get hard or bake. The rows should be three and a half to four feet apart and a pint of seed is sufficient to drill about a hundred feet or more of drill and a half bushel is ample for an acre. It is important to thin out the plants promptly to twelve to eighteen inches apart when to be trained on twine or trellis. When stakes are used a greater distance is given, leaving not over two vines to the stake. The support should be provided before the vines start to run so that when runners start, immediate support is available. Any delay in providing supports will seriously injure the crop. A good plan for staking is to plant in double rows, the drills being about two and a half feet apart and when the vines begin to run, set up post, say two by two inches, twelve feet apart and string a stout wire on top of the posts, fasten down with a staple and then run twine from this wire down to each row, securely tied to a stake or line that has been run along close to the ground. The only objection to this plan is that you can't work both sides of the rows after staked. The individual stake is better if you can get them, because then you can work them throughout the bearing period, which is of great benefit.

Tennessee Wonder—This bean is known in some localities as the Nancy Hanks, Nancy Davis, etc. It is a similar bean to Striped Creaseback, but much better. The dry bean is large, kidney-shaped, dark brown color, mottled with splotches of lighter shade. The earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, fine quality and suitable for both pole and cornfield culture. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Striped Creaseback (*Scotia, Cornfield*)—This bean, as well as many others, is sold under and known in different localities by various names. It is not a new sort, but it seems that the seed trade has only took it up in past few years. The seed are medium size, slightly flat, oval and curve into the eye, forming a kidney shape. The seed in color is gray, flecked with dark spots and some distinct black stripes. It is the earliest Pole Bean grown, often maturing pods in fifty-five days. It bears in clusters immense long curved and twisted pods which are practically stringless, tender and of delicious flavor. It should have tall supports, and does well in corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.50.

Texas Pole Bean (*Known also as Kentucky Wonder, Old Homestead, and Mammoth Podded Southern Prolific*)—We reproduce here an actual photograph of the Texas Pole Bean, showing the enormous clusters the variety produces. This photograph has been reduced to one-third of the actual size of the green pods, so you can easily figure the size of the specimen photographed by multiplying the dimensions shown in the picture by three. Now, besides being the largest Pole Bean in cultivation, it is far superior to most any other sort in eating qualities. The dry bean is long, of a yellowish brown color, and has a distinct pinkish eye, with white center. It is a hardy germinator, vines grow off rapidly, become rank, and would reach the height of twenty or more feet if provided with such support. The vine commences to bear in about sixty to seventy-five days after seed is planted. The pods, when they first appear, are very long and exceedingly slender, grow rapidly to the length of ten to fifteen inches, and after reaching its length the pod fleshens up and becomes very meaty, solid and large in circumference. The pods are round, of beautiful green color, practically stringless, remain in eating condition a long time, and cannot be surpassed for flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Creaseback or Fat Horse—A very early and prolific Pole Bean. The dry bean is small, white, resembling a small white navy, only more kidney shaped. The green pods are of good length, borne in clusters, stringless, and of the very



TEXAS POLE BEAN

best quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

White Dutch Case-Knife (*Cornfield Bean*)—A large, white, flat bean, resembling the "old-fashioned" Butter Bean very much, only is much larger. The pods are long, green, tender, flat and are borne in great clusters. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Speckled Cut Short, or Cornfield—Very popular in the South on account of being suitable for planting in corn. Pods short thick, tender when young, and exceptionally good shelled. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg (*Sometimes called the October Bean, Cornfield Bean, etc.*)—The pods are green with dashes of red, and mature in about seventy-five or eighty days. It is very hardy and enormously productive, making very large and luxuriant vines and yielding pods about six inches in length. The appearance of the bean when dry is large, almost round, plump, speckled, and resembles a wren's egg, hence its name. The pods when not too old are very tender and the shelled beans are unsurpassed. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Southern Prolific—Pods long, green, very fleshy and tender when not too old, but if allowed to remain on vine too long get tough and stringy. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Lazy Wife's—Producing tender pods from four to six inches in length, of dark green color, which it retains until almost ripe. The bean is white and almost round and is fine for baking in winter, as its exceedingly luscious flavor is not surpassed by any bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

How to Grow—Butter Beans may be grown in the same manner as you would ordinary String Beans. The greatest trouble experienced in growing this class of beans lies in the fact that so few varieties in the South seem to be a success. The larger varieties, both bunch and pole, do not seem to stand the dry, hot weather, and don't fill out perfectly full every time, while the smaller varieties, both in the bunch and pole, do splendid. This class of beans is more tender and more susceptible to cold than ordinary bunch beans and cannot be planted so early in the spring. And again, they cannot usually be covered to the same depth. Butter Beans, to germinate satisfactorily, should be barely covered.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties—The Dwarf Limas have become very popular from the fact that no supports are required in their growth, which is always a serious problem with town or city folks. In quality they can hardly be said to equal the running sorts. The dwarf sorts, however, are very prolific and a very small space in a family garden, properly cultivated, will materially aid in lowering the cost of living. There is no better or more substantial vegetable than fresh green shelled Limas.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A dwarf type of the large white Lima Bean, of splendid quality, but does not fill out well in the South except on rich mellow soil. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima—This variety of Butter Bean is the most popular and more largely planted in the South today than any other sort. It is the main money crop with a large per cent of the Birmingham truckers, who plant it in succession from April to September. It is a true dwarf of the small running Lima. The dry bean is small, flat and nearly round. Plants grow from eight to twelve inches tall, and rarely show any disposition to run. It is very early, exceedingly prolific, and stands the dry, hot weather at the South better than any other bean. They should be planted on rich soil and well cultivated. The yield is surprising. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima—This is an improved *Henderson Bush Lima*, being dwarf in character but a more vigorous grower and the dry bean much larger. The vines do not set as many pods as the Henderson, but are much larger and seem to fill out better. It is just as early as any of the Lima Beans and we can recommend it highly as a market sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c.

McVay's Pole Bean Collection

Here is a bargain in Pole Beans, some are suitable for stakes, while others are desirable for corn. The list embraces the most desirable sorts, and the collection cannot be changed. We have the seed packed ready to mail, and we deliver the collection by mail, postpaid, to any point in the United States. It will pay you to send for this collection to get in the seed of the best running beans in existence. The selection includes one Butter or Lima Bean, the Carolina or Sieva, the best old-fashioned Butter Bean there is.

Price of Collection by mail, postpaid, to any point in the United States, 50c, as follows:

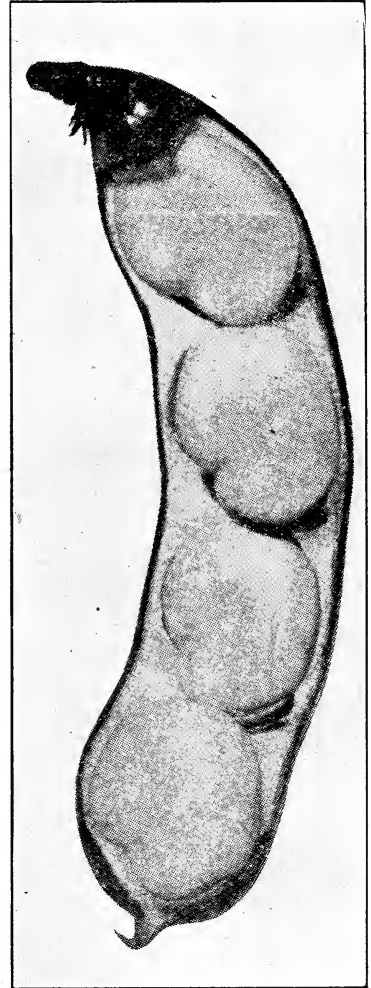
- One Large Pkt. Tennessee Wonder.
- One Large Pkt. Striped Creaseback.
- One Large Pkt. Texas Pole.
- One Large Pkt. Creaseback or Fat Horse.
- One Large Pkt. White Dutch Case Knife.
- One Large Pkt. Speckled Cut Short or Cornfield.
- One Large Pkt. Horticultural or Wren's Egg.
- One Large Pkt. Lazy Wife's.

Tall or Pole Varieties Butter Beans—We unhesitatingly recommend the tall varieties of Limas in preference to the dwarf sorts to those who can provide poles, trellises, harbors or fences for their support. The running Lima makes a splendid shade vine for porches and, while performing such functions, will also provide a bountiful crop of the best of vegetables. The best variety for the South generally in the polesorts, is the Carolina or Sieva, known also as the Old-Fashioned Butter Bean. While it is not as large as the large white or mammoth, it is more prolific and fills out better. The tall Limas are more easily shelled than the dwarf sorts, another desirable feature. Our customers will find our stock pure and unmixed.

Carolina or Sieva (Small Running Butter Bean)—This is the best Butter Bean for the South. It is the only sort that will stand long sieges of hot, dry weather, and continue bearing until killed by frost in November. It is enormously prolific, fills out well, is easily shelled, and unexcelled in quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

King of the Garden—A mammoth size variety, producing heavy foliage. A prolific sort and of fine quality. The dry bean is exceedingly large, but unless planted in rich, moist, loose situations will suffer from dry heat. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Large White Lima—The standard variety of large pole Lima. It is late, prolific, of good quality, and will stand hot weather better than any other large sort. Fine for bottom lands or any rich, loose, moist situations. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.



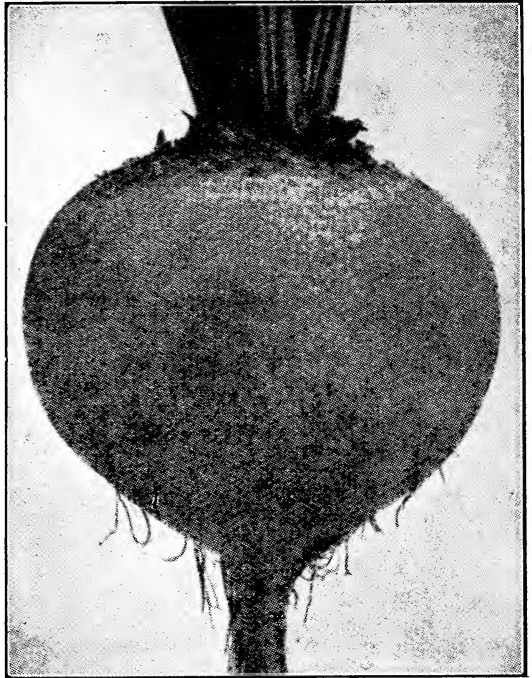
RICE'S MAMMOTH

BEETS FOR TABLE USE

How to Grow—Any soil that will grow good crops of Potatoes or Turnips is best for Beets. They will not do much in poor, sandy situations, except through the use of considerable fertilizers. Potash is one of the essential elements of plant food in growing Beets. A good formula is two hundred pounds acid phosphate, two hundred pounds cotton seed meal, fifty to seventy-five pounds sulphate of potash; this for an acre in drills. Beets may be planted in the open ground in Alabama from February to October. They are frequently planted in cold frames or hot beds in November and December, to be transplanted in February and March.

McVay's Scarlet Globe—We put our own name to this celebrated French grown beet because after years of practical tests, in our own trial grounds, "McVay's Gardens," by the writer of this article, we feel justified in saying that it is the last word in Beets. There is really no excuse for any other sort when it comes to all round good qualities. The roots are a beautiful and attractive globe shape, never have any rough necks or any unsightly side or misshapen roots, the outer skin is very dark, almost a black red, the inside flesh is a uniform brilliant, clear, dark scarlet throughout and holds its color after cooking. The foliage is spare in quantity and of a beautiful dark red and bronze, veins tinged with darker and lighter shades. The flesh is very tender, succulent and sweet and holds well together after cooking.

The variety is quick to mature, suitable for cold frame culture or out door, bears transplanting



BIRMINGHAM EARLY

well and is a most desirable sort for early or late use. Our supply of this sort, that is, the true French grown, is very limited and we could under no circumstances let any one customer have more than five (5) pounds of seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

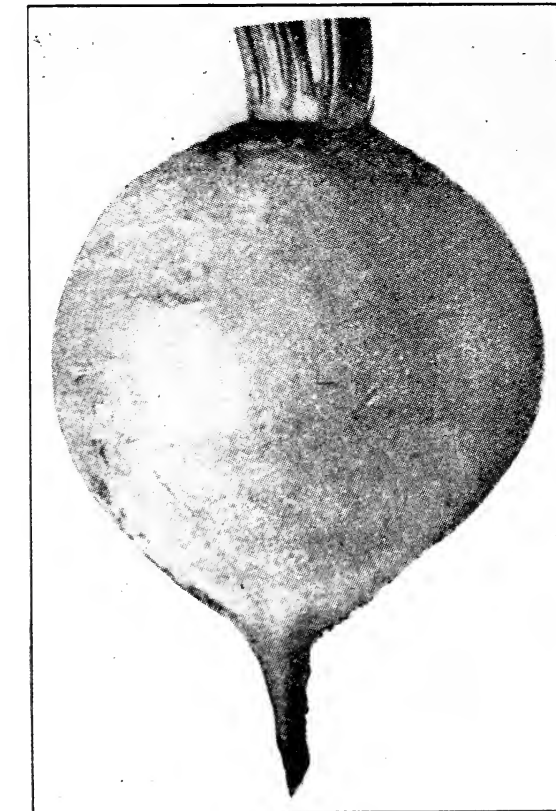
Birmingham Early—This variety is the very earliest Beet in cultivation. It is largely used in the South for forcing in cold frames or hot-beds for early markets. The variety produces but little foliage and a medium sized smooth root of globular shape and of a rich cardinal red color. We have seen this variety in rich situations large enough to bunch in forty to forty-five days. This is a splendid sort to grow in connection with other late sorts. It will be gone by the time other sorts come in. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet—It is by far the hardiest of all the turnip varieties, and may be planted outdoors from April until October, and will produce the same as a turnip, spring or fall. It is of a rich, dark red color, and most excellent eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian—This is the finest strain of early Beet there is. It differs from the Common Egyptian in that it never has a hard, tough, woody neck; is thicker and of much better eating quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Eclipse—A beautiful globe-shaped variety of a dark, rich red color, and is unexcelled in eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Long Blood Beet—The Beet is long and smooth; flesh a deep red, and is both tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



DETROIT DARK RED

Detroit Dark Red—It is a very dark red variety, dark red with veins of lighter shade. It holds its color after cooking, making it a most popular sort. In earliness it follows behind Crosby's Egyptian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

BEETS FOR STOCK, MANGEL WURZELS

Stock Beet Seed in common with most varieties of table Beets are grown for seed purposes in Europe, where the fighting is at its worst, so that seed are scarce and difficult to obtain at all. Stock Beets are an easy and profitable crop to grow for the Southern planter, and it's astonishing that more are not grown. We are sure that it's worth any one's time to make some experiments on their own behalf to show them the great economy with this easily grown crop. About eight pounds of seed is required to an acre. There are more than twenty-five varieties of Sugar and Stock Beets known commercially, but after trying out the different sorts for the past twenty-five years we have come to the conclusion that only three varieties are suitable for the Southern States, and these are the ones found on our list.

How to Grow—Experience has taught us in the South that owing to universal droughts in the fall of the year it is best to plant the Mangel in the early spring, as it requires a long time for this variety of Beet to perfect its growth, and if started in the spring it will root deep enough to stand a severe drought in the fall without much danger of injury. The seed should be drilled in the early spring in rows three feet apart, and thinned to about a foot apart in drill. They can be easily transplanted, the same as a table sort, and always produce larger roots by being transplanted. They require good cultivation. The crop should be taken up very carefully in the fall of the year, care being taken not to bruise the roots, as it will cause an early decay. The crop when first gathered is very acrid, and will badly scour cattle. They develop their best qualities after being kept awhile, and their value is estimated by the amount of saccharine matter they contain, which is from six to eight per cent of their gross weight.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel—This is the standard variety of Mangel everywhere, being the hardiest, more certain to produce well than any other sort; and very few growing larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Golden Tankard Mangel—A mammoth half-long variety, growing a greater part of its roots above ground, hence it can be raised successfully in thin soil. It is a great yielder, every root growing to uniform size, fine grain and excellent keeping quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Sugar—A variety possessing more saccharine matter than any other sort. A good keeper, exceedingly productive, and of the finest quality and texture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Broccoli

This vegetable was derived from the wild cabbage, and resembles Cauliflower very much, but requires a much longer season to develop than the Cauliflower. The seed should be sown in spring and transplanted in late summer into a very rich ground and watered occasionally. They will head by fall and make a fine dish boiled.

Walcheren—This is one of the hardiest sort, and best adapted to the South. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Brussels Sprouts

A vegetable very closely akin to the Cabbage and Collard. It may be treated in the South just like Collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about one and one-half to two feet high, and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of Cabbage.

Perfection—This is the best variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one to two inches in diameter, resembling Cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens, and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May and cultivated the same as Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

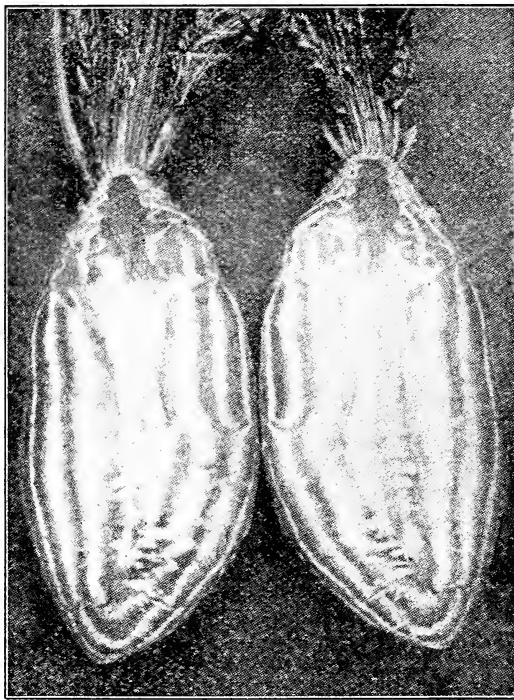
Cress

Culture—Cress, or Pepper Grass as it is sometimes called, makes one of the most delicious spring salads imaginable. Sow the same as Turnips, in drills or broadcast. The flavor is very delicate, fine for seasoning, and is used largely for ornamenting tables, dressing dishes, etc.

Extra Curled Cress—The leaves are very curly, tender, crisp, and of the most excellent flavor; makes a fine dish of salad when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Water Cress

Culture—This is an aquatic plant, and can only be grown successfully in a marshy place, where there is plenty of water. It is perennial in growth, and when once established will last forever, and bear an abundant crop of excellent salad each season. It is largely used by restaurants and hotels for dressing dishes, etc. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.



GOLDEN TANKARD

CABBAGE—EARLY VARIETIES

Cabbage Plants—Caution. We sell Cabbage plants nearly every day in the year, but we *caution you* if there is a big crop or money at stake. *Don't you risk bought plants* but grow your own. *You can then know what you are doing.* Fortunes are lost every year by truckers getting the wrong plants. The risk is too great. *Don't delay.* Always have Cabbage Seed on hand. Two-year-old seed are *positively* better than real fresh stock. Ask the Government.

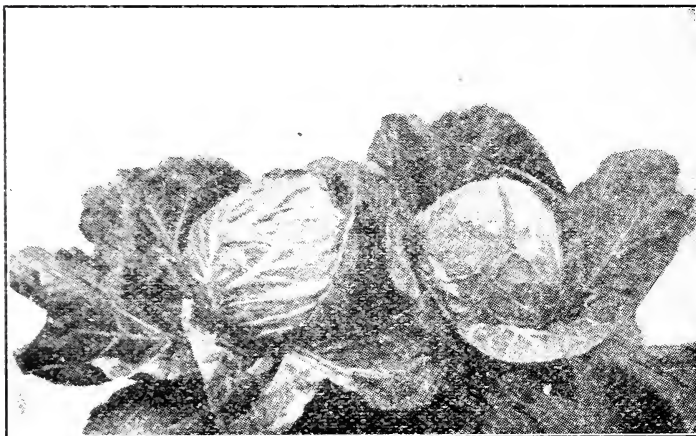
We cannot supply the plants of all sorts we list, only the staple varieties.

Price of Plants—Charleston Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Summer, Succession, All Head Early and Early Flat Dutch: F. O. B. growing station, purchaser paying express—500 for \$1.00, 1,000 for \$1.75, 5,000 lots \$1.50 per thousand. Special prices in large quantities.

NOTE: 12 to 15 thousand is required for an acre.

Succession—A very desirable second early, producing large handsome oval shaped heads, very bulky, showy and where sold by the dozen heads a most profitable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Copenhagen Market—The earliest and hardest heading variety of the flat or oval type that we have ever tried out. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

Charleston Wakefield—It is a great improvement over the Jersey Wakefield in size, a sure header and well adapted to the South, where the variety originated. It is the only sort grown in some sections of the South; being a good keeper secures for it a good price in the markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Improved Early Drumhead Cabbage—The Drumhead Cabbage is the true Southerner, well adapted to the South, stands the long summer heat, and produces large heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage—It is much earlier than most of the flat-headed varieties, and produces very few surplus leaves, all going to head if planted on rich ground and the season not too dry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

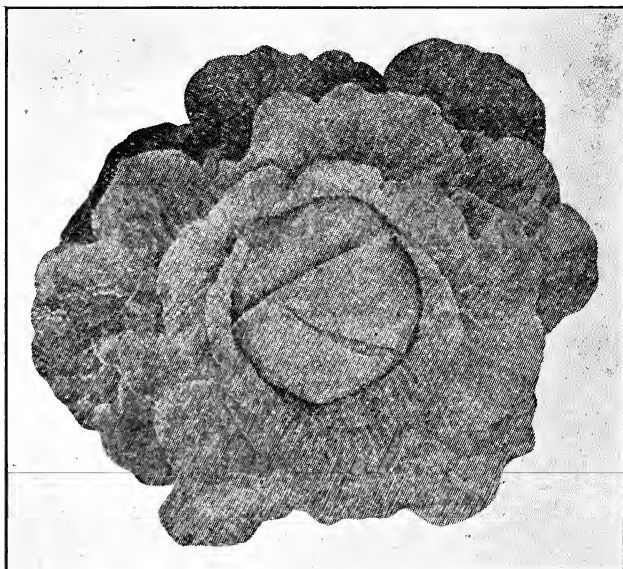
Early Jersey Wakefield—This is one of the most popular of all sharp-headed varieties, exceedingly early, very hardy, and one of the surest to head. As a market variety it cannot be excelled, always finding ready sale on account of its uniform size; does not grow too large or small, and can be relied on for excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Winningstadt—An extremely early, sharp-headed variety, producing a head of fair size, and the very best eating and keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—One of the best large-heading sorts known. It is about as early as the earliest, and its size and solidity renders it very profitable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

All-Head Cabbage—A sure-heading variety in the South, standing the heat well producing very few surplus leaves, most all going into its large, broad, flat head. It is being largely planted in the South for early shipment to Northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

The Dolsen—The earliest and largest of flat or oval headed sorts. Under proper conditions will produce heads in 90 to 95 days after sowing the seed. The stem is short, foliage of deep green, few surplus leaves, head extremely hard and of surprising density. The quality is superb. It's a fine shipper and matures right along behind the Wakefield. It's the Cabbage to sell by weight, size five to fifteen pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



THE DOLSEN

CABBAGE—LATE VARIETIES

Fall or Winter Cabbage Plants—We grow these ourselves and are thus able to offer our customer reliable plants for setting out in September and October. We can't offer plants of all the varieties offered on this page, but a few selected sorts that we know to be hardy and stand out all winter in the South.

Price of Cabbage Plants—For delivery in September and October—Per 100, 25c; \$1.00 for 500; \$1.75 for 1,000, f. o. b. Birmingham, purchaser paying express charges.

NOTE: We don't send plants by parcels post except by special arrangements or quotations.

McVay's Cabbage Collection

A Real Bargain for 30c

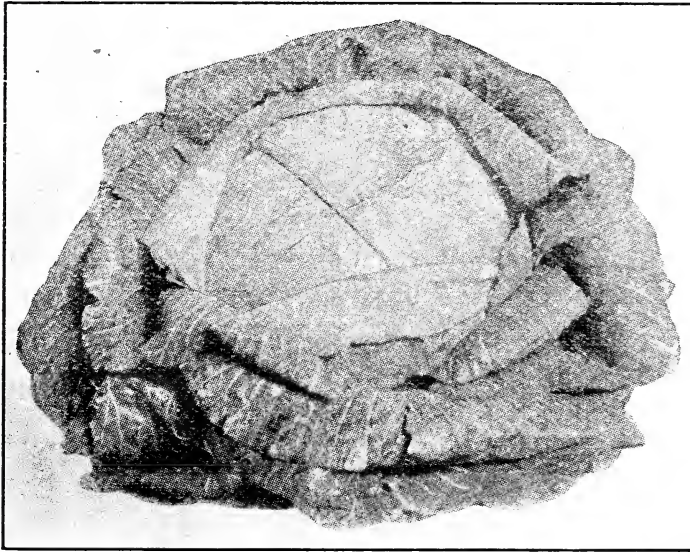
We offer below a collection of 12 papers of our choicest varieties of early and late Cabbage. We cannot change or alter this collection. It should cover the needs of all family gardeners giving them eight papers of the best early sorts and four of fall and winter sorts; in fact, sixty cents' worth of Cabbage seed for thirty cents, postpaid anywhere in the United States. See this page and also page 10 for full description.

Spring and Summer Varieties—One paper each Charleston Wakefield, Jersey Wakefield, The Dolsen, Copenhagen Market, Succession. All-Head Early, Early Flat Dutch, and Early Summer.

Fall and Winter Sorts—One paper each Winter King, Autumn King, Drumhead Savoy, and Danish Ball Head.

Danish Short Stem—This is the finest type of Danish Ball Head Cabbage. The stem is much shorter than the ordinary Danish Cabbage and ten days or two weeks earlier to mature. The heads are medium in size, color light, leaves tightly set on hard, oval shaped head. One of the finest late sorts for market, owing to its wonderful keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Winter King—This is a large Danish Cabbage, one of the main crop sorts grown in Denmark. It has been bred in a cold climate. Our seed of it come direct from Denmark, and when planted in Alabama is almost frost proof. The heads are very large, flat to oval, very compact and hard; leaves thick and leathery and of decided markings and color. It's worth trying. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



WINTER KING

Surehead—A large, reliable heading sort, very popular in the South for both spring and fall use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Large Late Flat Dutch—For a main or fall crop of large flat-heads, nothing is superior to this sort. It is very hardy, a reliable header, and never disappointing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Large Late Drumhead—This is equally as good Cabbage as the Flat Dutch, differing only in the shape of the head, not being so flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

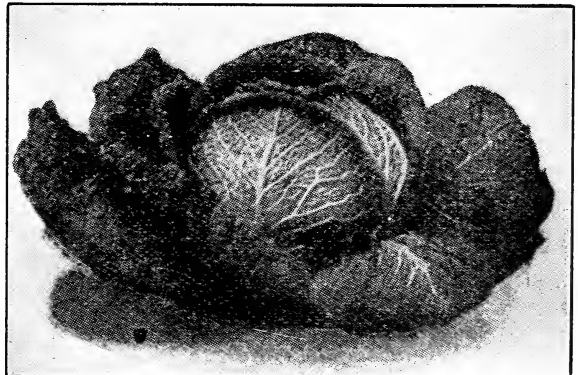
Autumn King—A quick heading winter sort, heads broad and flat, stems very short, and few surplus leaves; resembles a Savoy, but much larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Mammoth Red Rock—A hard-heading sort of beautiful dark red color, very resistant to both cold and heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Danish Ball Head—A very hardy fall variety; heads round, exceedingly hard and unexcelled in keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Volga—A comparatively new sort of remarkable quality; flat head; a splendid market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

American Drumhead Savoy (*Winter Cabbage*)—This is the leading Savoy Cabbage grown, the most hardy and attaining a good size. It takes a remarkably hard spell of cold weather to kill this Cabbage. Its growth is very much like a Collard, being greatly improved by frost, rendering it tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.



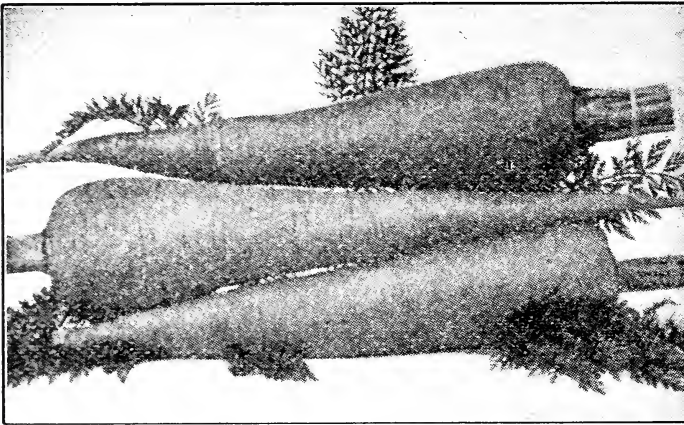
AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY

CARROTS

The Carrot is one of the most easily grown vegetables cultivated in the South and may be planted in succession in the open soil from February until August. The yield per acre is enormous and besides being a desirable and healthful vegetable for the table it is extremely profitable as a stock feed, as they are such good keepers either in the soil or put away in cellars, banks or potato houses. The price of Carrot Seed is seriously affected at the present time, owing to the European War, as the best quality of seed comes from France. California produces a good many seed, but mostly of poor quality. What we offer the "Southern Trucker" is the best of French-grown seed and may be depended on to produce roots of uniform color and good quality.

How to Grow—Carrots, like Beets, require a very deep rich soil, but most any land can be made to produce Carrots, if plowed very deep and a liberal quantity of fertilizer used. The seed should be sown thickly in drills two feet apart. Keep the plants clear of weeds and work often and well. The crop may be gathered in the fall, the same as Sweet Potatoes, and stored in like manner. They are especially recommended for feeding milk cows, horses, sheep and goats.

The Best Fertilizer—The Carrot, like all other root crops, requires a good deal of potash. A good fertilizer would be acid phosphate and stable manure, and a liberal amount of kainit or muriate of potash.



SAINT VALLEY

Saint Valley (See Cut)—This is the handsomest Carrot grown. The roots are long pointed, and the color of salmon pink. It is noted for its smoothness and excellent flavor. It is medium early, requiring about seventy days to mature. It is known commercially as the Red Carrot. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Half-Long Danvers Carrot—This is one of the largest yielders of all the varieties, often yielding from 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and easily dug. The top is smooth and the variety of highest quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange—It is largely planted for a general crop, producing long, beautiful roots that sometimes attain the enormous length of two feet. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Horn Carrot—The color is a deep orange, flesh very fine grain and of delicious flavor. It grows to a length of four to five inches, and will yield abundantly in shallow soil. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Large White Belgian—This variety is extensively grown for stock, and while the flesh is rather coarse it is a very good eating sort when young. The roots are white, upper parts being green, and grows about one-third out of the soil. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

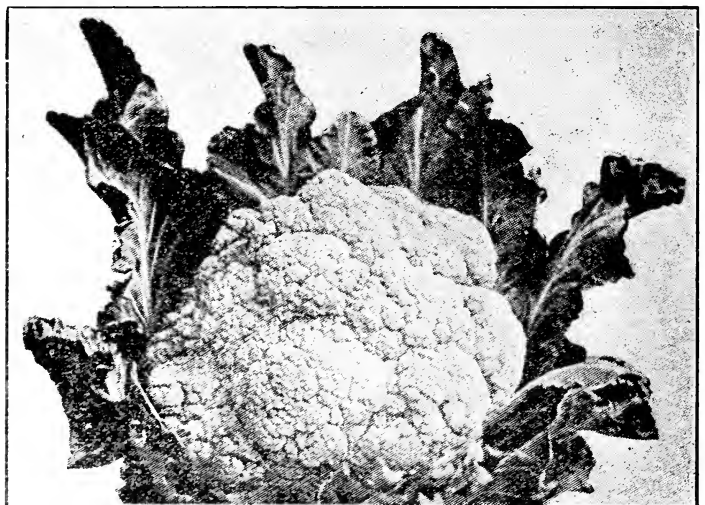
Cauliflower

How to Grow—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to Cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form.

Early Snowball—It is extremely early and more likely to head than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

Danish Giant—A large medium late sort, reliable header, standing the hot weather well and besides has all the qualities desired in Cauliflower. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

Early Dwarf Erfurt—A dwarf medium early, short stem, solid head and few outside leaves. A splendid sort for both forcing and outdoor culture. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.



EARLY SNOW BALL

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

COLLARDS

Collard Plants—We grow these for our customers who fail to sow seed in time to put out in the summer or early fall months. We have the plants available for setting out in August, September and October.

Price of Plants—Per 100, 25c; 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.75. **Not Prepaid**—Add 20 per cent for delivery prices within three hundred miles. It's best to write for delivered price.

To the average Southerner, any description of Collards would seem to be out of place. A great many people, however, coming to the South and even a great many natives, know little about this very staple vegetable. We doubt if any one knows where or when the Collard originated, but it is known, of course, that it is nothing but a hardy type of Cabbage, producing a great amount of loose leaves but no solid heads. Its cultivation is the same as Cabbage, as the young plants are identical. It may be planted in the South from February to September. For winter use, the best time to plant is June and July, so the plants may get their full growth before November, because the Collard is greatly improved in flavor after they have had a good heavy frost or freeze.

Georgia Whitehead or White Stem—In quality this variety is far superior to any other. It is more like Cabbage in growth, stocky, the leaves have white stems or veins, and where given distance on rich soil and the proper cultivation will produce small sized heads. It is just as hardy as any other sort, much tenderer, and eats well long before frosted on. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Southern or Georgia—A large green bushy variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Buncombe—A popular short stem variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Blue Stem—A tall blue legged, blue leaved and blue veined sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Notice—Our catalogue price on all small garden seed is delivered anywhere in the United States. When you pay your own charges by express or freight, deduct 10c per lb.

Celery

How to Grow—Prepare a good seed bed in early spring by forking up the soil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, and have it moderately rich and well pulverized. Sow the seed thickly and keep well watered.

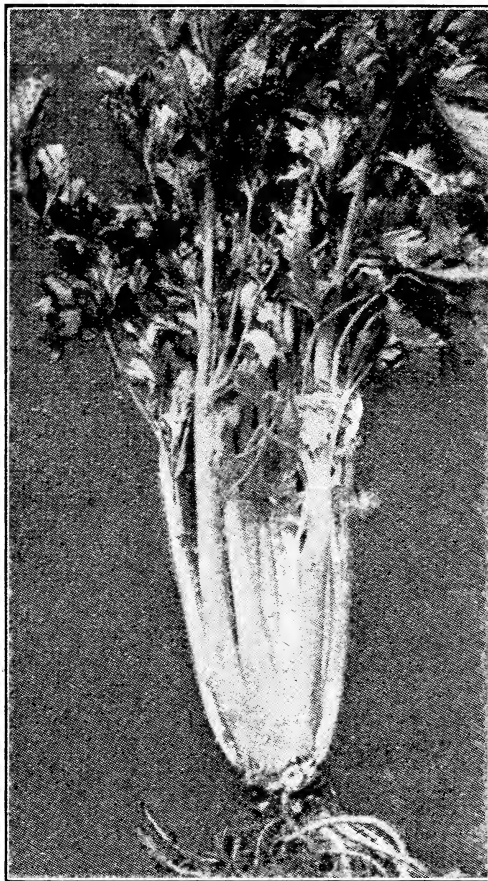
allowing no weeds to make their appearance. When the plants are two or three inches high transplant to other beds prepared in like manner, and cultivate well. In the latter part of August or September these cultivated plants should be reset in rows three feet apart and four to six inches in drills. The soil for their final resting place should be made richer than the seed bed in which the plants were grown. Plants grown in this manner will come very rapidly if they are worked well, and when they have about attained their full growth the bleaching process should be given. We would recommend instead of pulling the earth up to the plants, to place boards along side of plants and pull the earth up against the boards to hold them in place, as a fewer percentage of the plants will rot if treated in this manner than if earth be used to bleach. It must be remembered that Celery does better on rich, mucky land, and where possible, select a place where there is an under strata of water near the surface. The object in bleaching Celery is to get rid of the acrid taste in the green stems. Celery may be stored for winter use and be bleached at the same time by digging out trenches about six inches deep and setting the stalks upright two or three inches apart and pulling up the earth to the top of the plants and covering with straw and a light dressing of manure on the straw.

Giant White Plume—An excellent variety, producing very large, broad stalks, very succulent and of elegant flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Self-Blanching (*See Cut*)—It produces a straight, vigorous stalk and heart of rich golden color, very succulent, nutty, excellent flavor, and the tenderest in construction of any variety we know. The variety blanches easily the entire stalk, and may be eaten clean up to the leaves.

There is a great deal of difference between stocks of this variety of Celery as you can buy just as cheap as you want to, but if you get the genuine imported, from a reliable French grower, as we do, then you can depend on results. American grown Celery of this variety is almost worthless. The genuine was scarce last season and sold as high as fifteen dollars per pound. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00. Write for price in quantity when wanted, as the market is very uncertain for the best quality of French grown seed.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery—This plant produces a tuber somewhat like a turnip and tops like Celery. It is largely grown for the purpose of flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

GARDEN AND SWEET CORN

But little Sugar or Sweet Corn is planted in the South for the reason that climatic conditions, soil and other things contribute to failures in most cases. It is possible, however, to grow Sweet Corn successfully in the South if proper treatment be given. In the first place, the soil must be very rich, well drained and previously put in excellent condition, and again, Sweet Corn cannot be planted as early as Field Corn, with any assurance of getting a stand. The bud worm is so prevalent in the South, as well as numerous other insects that make it difficult to get a stand of Sweet Corn. The climate in the South seems to induce a very dwarf growth of most types of Sweet Corn, so it's necessary that the soil be good and almost constant workings ensue to secure a stalk and ear of reasonable good size. These are only some of the conditions that make Sweet Corn difficult and induce the majority to rely altogether on early types of Field Corn for their roasting ears. The splendid quality of Sweet Corn, however, makes it worth while to undertake them, and the price which one is able to get for Sugar Corn in comparison with Field Corn should be sufficient inducement to cause the Southern trucker to persevere.

About Prices—It should be noted that we do not deliver Seed Corn at prices shown in catalogue, and when ordered by mail you should add extra for postage at the regular parcels post rates.

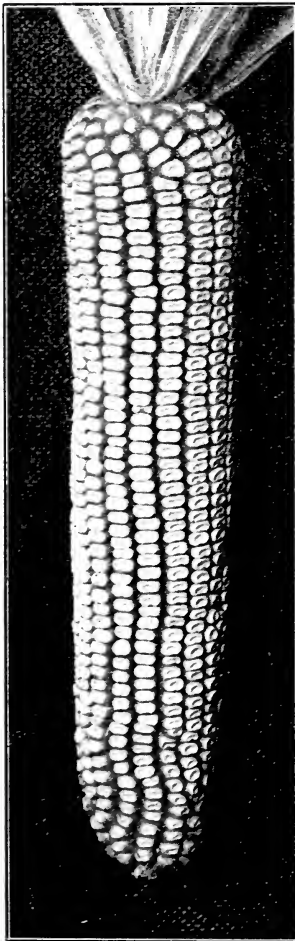
Adams Early—This is generally classed among Sweet Corns, but it is not a wrinkled variety, being merely a small type of smooth grain white Corn. It is only profitable for an extremely early garden Corn. The ear is small, plant dwarf in habit, prolific in character, and if planted on rich, well drained land will prove profitable on account of its rapidity to produce a marketable roasting ear. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00.

Golden Bantam—This is a true Sweet Corn, grain yellow, medium early, grows fairly tall, produces two to three ears, five to six inches long, and of especially sweet taste and most excellent flavor. On our trial grounds in Birmingham, the past season, it made the best showing of any Sweet or Sugar Corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Country Gentleman—A true wrinkled Sweet variety, grain small pointed, unevenly distributed in a zig-zag fashion on small cob. It does fairly well in the South and its excellent quality makes it a prime favorite. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Stowells Evergreen—A true wrinkled Sugar Corn and the standard variety the country over. It does very well in the South, producing good sized ears, stalks and grain. The quality is splendid and the ears remain in edible condition for a long time. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Late Mammoth—A large late sort of splendid quality, does well in the Southern climate and often succeeds where other sorts fail. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.



TYPE OF FIELD CORN

Field Corn

Seed Corn is one of our strong items, as we sell thousands of bushels, have a sufficient demand to make it worth our while to pay sufficient attention to acquire the best stocks and varieties that will give the Southern planter the greatest satisfaction. We inspect the growing crops of our Seed Corn, furnish the stock seed to grow the crop and know what may be expected in the resulting crop where the right conditions obtain. We can't always tell at the time this catalogue is written just what sorts we are going to have, and we only list the more staple sorts, but we are often in position to supply several sorts not listed in our catalogue. So if you don't see what you want and are interested in other varieties, write us for a complete list.

Hastings Prolific—A popular prolific variety in the South and at experiment stations and in competitive trials among the Boys Corn Clubs of Alabama it has always stood if not at the head, at least second or third, in the matter of yield or from a standpoint of profit. We have had the type bred up to two and three ears to the stalk as an average, thus avoiding the inclination to run to four, five and even more smaller ears to the stalk; as it is not infrequent that stalks will try to produce five to seven small ears. The type we have will average eight to ten inches long, twelve to sixteen rows, grain small white, pointed, hard and flinty and evenly lined on small white cob, well filled out both tips and butts. It's not only a big yielder, but a splendid keeper, tall growing and medium late in maturity. Parties desiring a prolific sort will make no mistake with Hastings Prolific. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Mosby's Prolific—We believe this to be the best type of prolific corn grown. It has been bred to two ears to the stalk, so as to develop size and avoid four or five nubbins, characteristic of some prolific sorts.

Ears average eight to ten inches long, rows twelve to sixteen, grain long, pointed, medium hard, medium size, evenly lined and firmly set on small white cob. The variety fills out well both tips and butts; in fact, the ear, owing to smallness of cob, is practically all corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Marlboro Prolific—We grow this variety in North Carolina in a section where no other sorts are grown, and our stock is pure. It is medium early, a vigorous grower, stalk averaging two or more ears of medium size. Grain white, hard and a splendid keeper. Yields of over a hundred bushels on good soil are often reported. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

SEED CORN—Continued

Snow Flake—(Northern Grown). This is the Corn for early roasting ears or for early maturity for any purpose. It can be planted as late as August first and still mature corn before frost. Ears average eight to ten inches long, rows sixteen to eighteen, cob white, medium small, grain good size, and pure white; stalks grow six to eight feet high only. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Hickory King—(Tennessee Grown). A medium early, prolific variety, with very broad and firm, flat grain. The ears average about eight inches long. The cob is exceedingly small, not much larger than a man's finger, and has usually ten or twelve rows. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Tennessee Red Cob—(Tennessee Grown). The stalk is a vigorous grower, a good drought resister, and on rich land a great many stalks will bear two ears. The ear is very large, ten to twelve inches long, having eighteen to twenty-two rows. The grain itself is very large, being long and broad. Our stock is Tennessee grown, hand selected, nubbed, butted and tipped. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Champion White Dent—(Tennessee Grown). A standard medium early white field Corn. A good yielder, splendid keeper and very desirable for bread or stock feeding. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Prolific Tennessee Red Cob—(Tennessee Grown). This is a smaller type of Tennessee Red Cob, bred to two ears, average about ten inches long, twelve to sixteen rows, grain large, broad, deep, and cob small. The variety is a splendid keeper, fine yielder and altogether very desirable. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Mexican June—Ears about eight to ten inches long, twelve to sixteen rows, cob large and white. A strange peculiarity about the Corn is that it will rarely ever make corn planted earlier than June or July. It is a great drought and heat resister, recovering from the severest dry spells and matures its crop in the fall of the year in spite of adverse conditions. There are two different types, one growing from six to eight feet high and known as the Dwarf, and another often growing twelve to sixteen feet and known as the Tall. Both types yield long blades in abundance, which stay green until late in the fall or frost comes, making it great for fodder or ensilage. Another peculiar fact about the Corn is that some of the ears have a mixture of blue grains. Price of either Tall or Dwarf. ½ pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

NOTE: Write for price in season.

Pop Corn—We offer only the White Rice variety, which is the white Pop Corn of commerce. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00.

Yellow Varieties

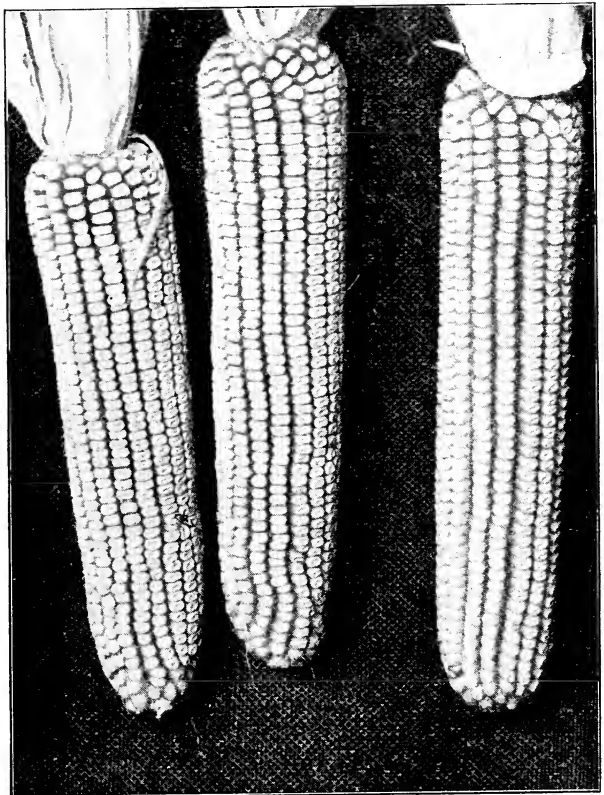
The following list embraces the finest types of Yellow Corn we have discovered in twenty-five years of experimental work with Yellow Corn in the South.

Early Golden Dent—(Northern Grown). An early pure yellow sort, grain medium size, ear ten to twelve inches long, rows fourteen to eighteen grain deep and evenly lined on moderate size red cob. A very desirable stock corn for both early and late planting. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Reid's Yellow Dent—(Southern Grown). This is the standard yellow field Corn so largely grown in the North and Northwest. Our own stock is grown in the South where it has become acclimated and produces a much larger stalk and grain than the Northern grown. The grain is large, deep and of a beautiful golden yellow. Ears ten to twelve inches long and seven to eight inches in circumference. If interested in Yellow Corn, ask for sample to be mailed you. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Mammoth Golden Dent—(Southern Grown). This is the largest type of late Yellow Corn we have ever seen. The seed we offer was grown in Tennessee where conditions are ideal for development. The ears are immense, many of them a foot long, and contain from eighteen to twenty-four rows of large broad deep grains evenly set on moderate size cob. The chief qualities are: a splendid yielder, good keeper, acclimated, drought resister and produces such a thick, vigorous stalk as to stand up against most any storm. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Golden Beauty—(Tennessee Grown). A medium early type of Yellow Corn, notable for its broad, flat, light golden colored grain. The ears average ten inches, rows twelve to sixteen, evenly lined on light red cob of good size. The grain is hard, more or less flinty, and a splendid keeper. The stalk is thick, vigorous and stands up well. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

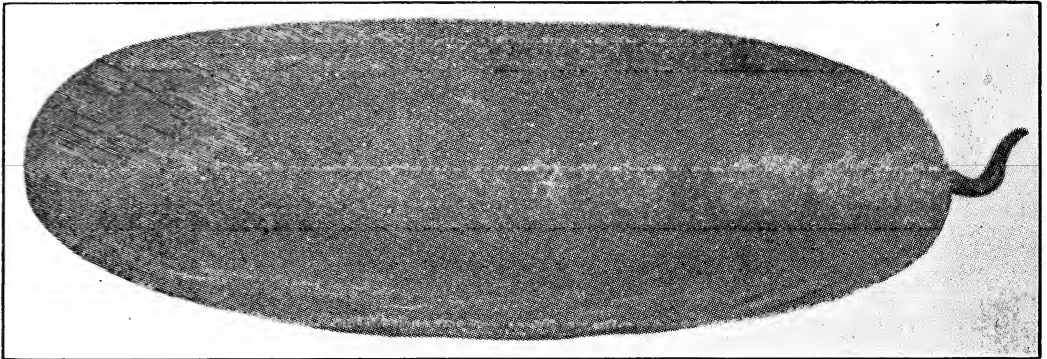


MAMMOTH YELLOW DENT

CUCUMBERS

Information—Some truckers are deluded into the belief that all Cucumber Seed are alike, that is to say, that a White Spine Cucumber is the same, no matter where the seed come from or what they cost. Nothing is farther from the truth, because it's a fact that the quality of the seed has much to do with the resulting crop.

How to Grow—The best soil for Cucumbers is a rich moist sandy loam. They are not profitably grown on hard poor clay soils that are subject to baking. No plant responds more readily to fertilizer and well rotted stable or cow manure is the best, but it must not be fresh. Manure may be placed under each hill, but should be well incorporated in the soil; vegetable matter in the ground is what is required but this can be supplemented to great profit through the use of nitrate of soda after the plants are well started. This should be hoed in around the hill, thoroughly mixed with the soil, using about a tablespoonful to each hill. Cultivation is the main thing and this should start by the time the plants are up and it should continue at frequent intervals until the crop is played out.



LONG DISTANCE—THE VERY BEST CUCUMBER

Long Distance—The above picture illustrates what we believe to be an extra choice Cucumber for all purposes and for shipping. It is early, very prolific, smooth, well rounded out, is void of necks, a deep green color which it holds a remarkably long time before turning yellow. It is medium in size, not too large, which is very much desired, as too many sorts grow so large as to make them unpopular with the market man. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

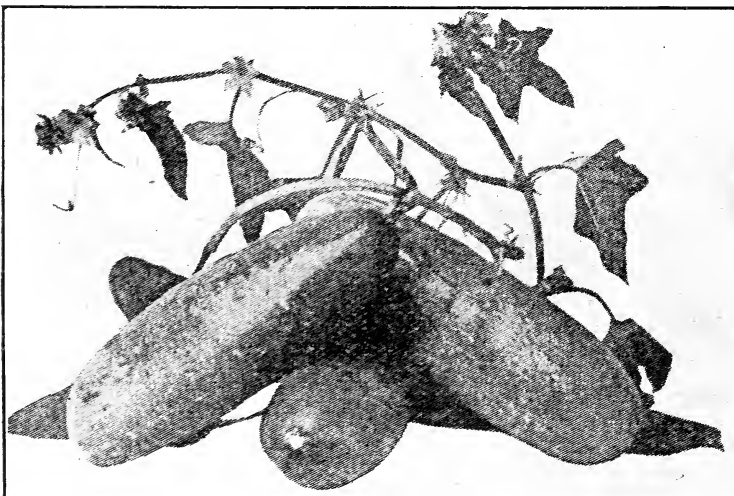
Evergreen White Spine—This is the best type of White Spine Cucumber, for both home and market use, especially for the latter. It is larger than ordinary White Spine, uniform throughout length, and the skin is a darker green, which it holds longer without turning yellow than common White Spine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Klondyke—This is a dark green Cucumber of good size, thick, with blunt end, very early and prolific. It is largely grown in the South for shipment to markets because it holds its color well and does not rot as easily as some others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Davis Perfect—An extra large long green Cucumber, grown largely for market on account of its size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Green—The standard home variety, fruit long dark green, splendid quality, rather late, has long bearing period, but not well suited for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Chicago Pickle—A small short green pickling sort, with prominent spines, fruit pointed at ends. It is very hardy and often grown in fall of year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



NEW CLUSTER

Japanese Climbing—A splendid variety to grow on arbors or trellises, very showy and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Gherkin or Bur—A peculiar variety grown altogether for pickles. Fruit oval, studded with spines. When gathered young can be turned into delicious pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

New Cluster—We have found this the earliest Cucumber yet, blooming before others and fruiting quicker. The fruit is short, light green and generally in clusters of three and sometimes four. Its bearing period is long and it's a good drought resister. For the home garden it is par excellence. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

EGG PLANT

How to Grow—For early use, sow in well prepared hot-bed January, February or early in spring, and keep the beds well moist by watering, and keep well protected from the cold, as the plants are very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf them in growth and fruit. Let the plants remain in the hot-bed until all danger of frost is over, and then transplant in rows two feet apart and about 18 to 24 inches in drills.



FLORIDA PURPLE

High Bush or Florida Purple—This is an improvement on the New York Purple, making a larger and more erect bush and somewhat larger fruit. It is the best variety for shipping or home use. The variety is enormously productive, acclimated to the South, standing the heat and drought better than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

N. Y. Purple—Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Black Beauty—Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Endive

Winter Lettuce—Endive is a type of Lettuce and may be grown in same manner. It is especially desirable as a fall and winter green.

White Curled Endive—One of the most beautiful varieties grown. The mid rib is yellow and the leaves almost pure white; fine for garnishing or eating. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled Endive—The hardiest variety of them all, standing outdoors most of the winter. The leaves are a beautiful dark green, very crisp and tender; will blanch pure white in center. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Broad Leaved Batavian—(Escarolle). Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Giant Fringed—Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; 4 ozs., 50c.

Kohl-Rabi

Early White Vienna—It is very early, a rapid grower, and produces a good sized bulb of light green color, which is exceedingly tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Kale

Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale (See Cut)—A very dwarf early sort, a vigorous grower, producing beautiful curly leaves and spreading largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Curled Scotch—A tall growing hardy, very curly variety of Kale. Its growth is sometimes two feet in height, holding its foliage well above the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

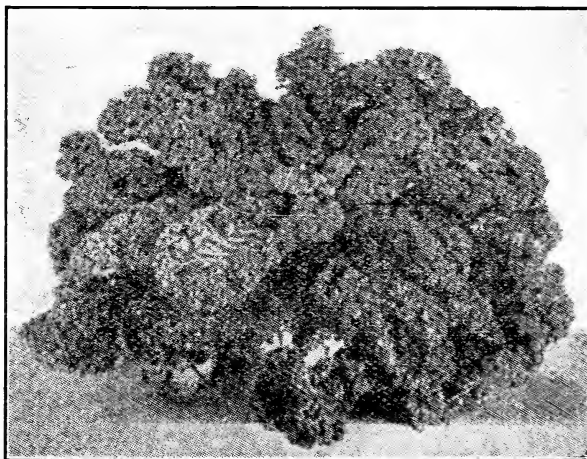
Siberian—A vigorous growing variety, producing large, broad, grayish green leaves, only slightly curled at the edges. It stands more heat and cold than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Odense Market—Our seed of this comes from Denmark, where it is the most popular sort in Scandinavian countries. The plant is beautifully curled, spreading in habit, and holds its foliage well above the ground. The color is an intense dark green with beautiful markings of a lighter shade. It's extremely hardy in America, standing any amount of hard freezes and does not shoot to seed until very warm weather hits it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Leek

How to Grow—The seed should be sown early in hot-beds, if you have one; if not, sow in a seed bed in some sheltered place, if possible. When the plants are about six inches long transplant them in drills six inches deep, with very rich soil at bottom. Fill in the trenches as the plants begin to grow, and keep pulling up the dirt as plants advance. The Leek requires very deep strong soil, fertilized broadcast with coarse stable manure.

London Flag—One of the largest and finest Leeks grown; very early and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



KALE—DWARF CURLED SCOTCH

LETTUCE

Profit in Lettuce—Lettuce is one of the most wholesome vegetables grown and it can be had every day in the year with very little trouble. It rarely ever gets killed in the winters of the South when grown in the open and if one provides a cold frame or hot bed, delicious Lettuce may be had throughout the coldest winters. As a money proposition no other vegetable in our opinion will net as much cash to the same amount of ground. We have seen twenty to thirty thousand heads standing on an acre of ground and have seen such crops average thirty-five cents per dozen or about three cents a head. Of course, there are times that it brings 60c to \$1.00 per dozen, but 30c to 35c per dozen is nearly always possible when maturity comes at the proper time. The thing to do is to plant or set out in succession so that if the market is dull for one crop, the following one usually makes up for it.

How to Grow—If you are prepared with hot-beds, Lettuce may be grown at any time or month in the year by selecting forcing varieties that will form heads under glass. It may be grown out of doors in the South from early spring until frost. The best way to grow Lettuce is to sow the seed in a bed of rich earth, and when plants grow off transplant in rows about two feet apart, and about six to ten inches in drill, and cultivate like Cabbage. The soil should be rich and its growth pushed, in order to produce crisp, tender heads. It should not be sown on a bed thickly and allowed to remain and grow up spindling and become tough, go to seed early and die out entirely.

The Best Fertilizer—Lettuce in order to be good must be grown quickly, and there is but little danger of fertilizing too heavy. Nitrate of Soda should be used liberally.

Big Boston—This is the most popular Lettuce among market gardeners for either outdoor, cold frame or hot-bed culture. It is a certain header, early and of splendid quality. The difficulty is getting pure seed, but we take no chances on this, and know that our stock is as pure as can be had. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

McVays Butter—This is a medium late variety especially suited for second or summer crop. It stands the heat and remains longer without going to seed than others. It is very hardy and may be planted very

early or in summer or early fall, right out in the open. A sure header, forming large compact, heavy heads of exceptional quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Paris White Cos (Romaine)—This is a distinct type of Lettuce very popular with all Latin races. The plant produces great spoon-shaped leaves, which are thrown upright into sugar-loaf shaped heads, the inside of which blanch almost white. The inside leaves are very tender, crisp and of exceptional good flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Grand Rapids—A popular, loose leaved sort, in great favor among Southern truckers for shipment to Northern markets. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, and its beautiful curly leaves make it a showy and salable variety. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

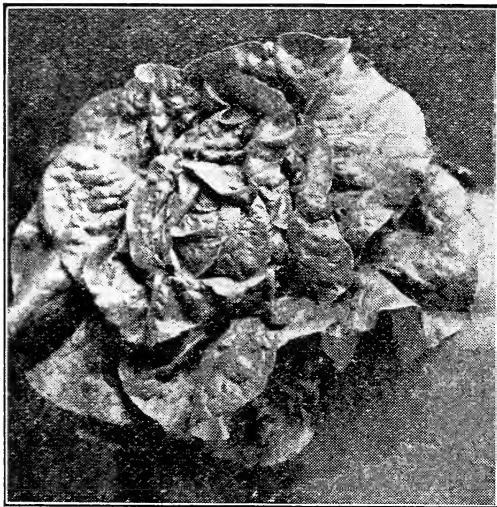
Early Hanson—A large, early sort, producing good sized heads, very crisp, tender and almost white. It does very well under glass, if given distance, but succeeds better outdoors on account of its size and rank growth. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—One of the finest sorts for hot-bed culture we know of. This variety is extremely hardy, a quick grower, almost round, solid heads, inside leaves white, crisp, very tender and of the most delicate flavor. It is always the first hot-bed Lettuce on the Birmingham market. It succeeds well under glass, growing stocky and never fails to head. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

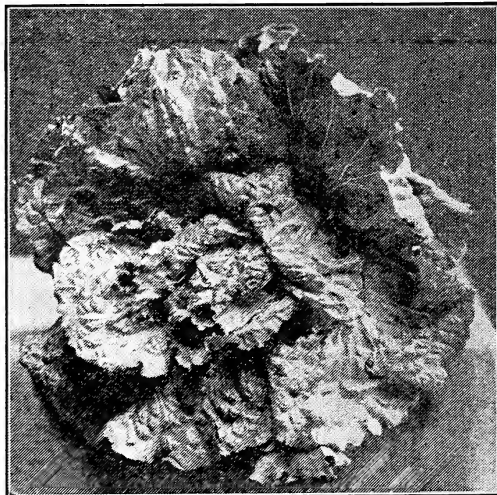
Winter Salad (Klondyke)—Stands all winter in South. A very desirable sort to plant in September; will afford Lettuce the entire winter. Takes extreme weather to kill. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Prize Head—One of the best sorts for the South, standing the hot sun well, and remains in eatable condition a long time, and does not shoot up to seed. The leaves are tinged with bronze, making it a showy and salable variety. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Black Seeded Simpson—An old time sort of splendid merit. It does not make a solid head, but a great mass of light green, loose, beautifully crimped flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



BIG BOSTON

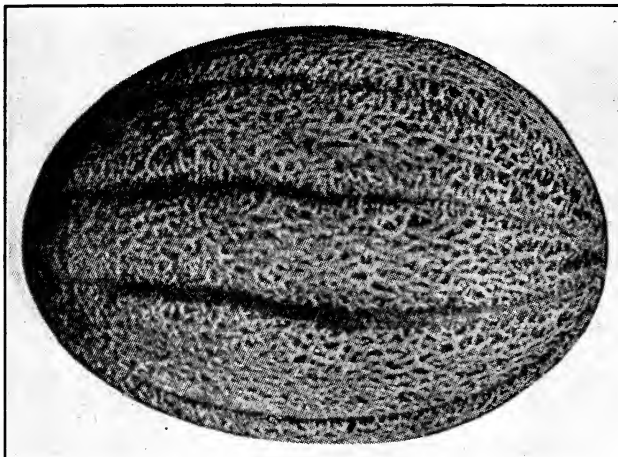


BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

How to Grow—Thorough and deep preparation is the main necessity in growing Cantaloupe. A crop of Cow Peas, Vetch, Crimson Clover, etc., turned under is of great benefit to land intended for Cantaloupe, the chief idea being to loosen the subsoil so the plants can establish a deep root system, and thus better withstand hot dry weather. Cantaloupe should not be planted until danger of frost is passed—usually about the time the apple blooms. The hills should be about four and a half feet apart each way. Several seed may be planted to the hill, but they should be thinned to one good, healthy plant.



HOME MARKET

but for home market and family use it cannot be equaled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Home Market—If you want size and quality combined, this melon will suit you. It has thick green flesh, very sugary and sweet. It is both early and prolific. The outer shell is hard and it does not easily bruise. It is most too large to ship, but will bring a fancy price in local markets. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Rocky Ford—The most popular shipping melon grown, and is hard to beat where a small melon is wanted. Fruit oval, slightly ribbed, flesh green, fading into orange at center, very sweet and spicy. We have genuine Colorado grown stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Green Nutmeg—A large nutmeg sort, coarsely netted, deep rib, flesh thick, green; an excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Yellow—This is the old fashioned country Muskmelon, growing to large size. It is a bright yellow when ripe and good flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Rocky Ford (Gold Lined)—This is a special stock taken by hand from selected specimens, every fruit being perfect. Of course, this stock is what the large growers should use because in shipping there is no loss from imperfect fruit. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

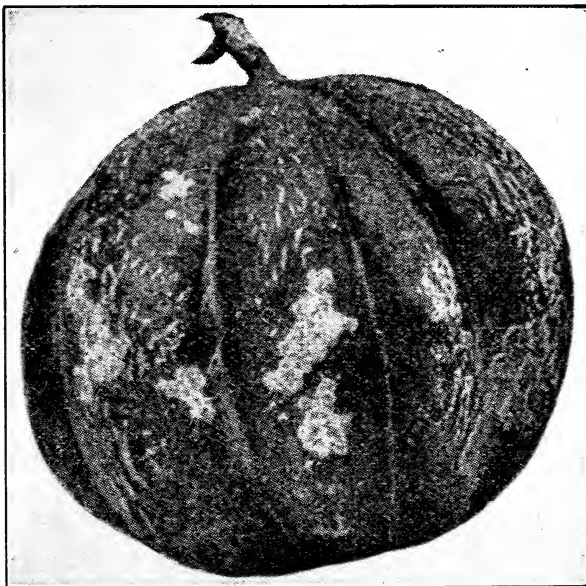
Extra Early Osage—A prolific, nearly round melon, netted over a great part of the outer surface; flesh very thick, of deep salmon color and fine odor and flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Tip Top—A medium large greenish gray looking melon; flesh thick and of orange color. Highly recommended for home market. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Honey Dew—A large round to oval melon. Smooth yellow, extremely fragrant and sweet inside. This melon created a sensation in the restaurants the past season. Don't fail to try it. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

Extra Early Hackensack—A very early sort, medium in size, deeply ribbed and thoroughly netted; flesh green, spicy flavor, and in shape flattened at each end. A splendid sort for home use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Emerald Gem—A distinct variety of green skin, flesh salmon color, rind thin but tough, everything going into meat. A splendid sort for home market. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



EMERALD GEM

WATERMELONS

Any one who grows Watermelons in the South must have selected Southern-grown seed if he expects any results. Western or Northern-grown seed will not do. Think of it, we can buy melon seed in the West at 10c a pound, when we are paying as high as 50c to 75c for Southern-grown seed of the same sort. There's a reason.

Watson—This variety has just about monopolized the melon markets of the country, owing to its size and quality. We have seen solid car loads, average forty-five pounds, and few cars are shipped that do not average more than twenty pounds. In color it is green, mottled with lighter shades; rind thin but tough; flesh of a peculiar deep but bright red, very sweet. Seed medium size, white and brown. We have choice selected stock to offer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—The sweetest melon known. Medium long, skin dark emerald green; rind thin; flesh rich scarlet; seed small and pure white. It is not a good shipping sort, but for home use or local market it is absolutely unequaled in eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite—A long dark green sort, mottled and striped; rind thin but tough, making it a splendid shipping sort. The average size is twenty to thirty pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

The Bradford—Here is another superfine melon, shape long, color dark green, underlaid with dark stripes. The flesh is a beautiful red, of fine texture and very sugary. Seed white, blotched with brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

The Triumph: The rind is dark

green, blotched occasionally with lighter shade. It is probably the largest Melon grown. It's a fine shipper, early, prolific and brings good returns in some markets. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Augusta Rattlesnake—This type of Rattlesnake is far superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. It is much larger, more uniform, and does not run to necks. The flesh is a deep red, brittle, sweet and free from strings. The Melon is solid and never contains any hollow. The seed are large, white, with a distinct black ring around the edge.

Georgia Rattlesnake—The Melon is long, distinctly striped with darker shades of green on a light green back ground. The seed are white with black eye and an occasional stripe around the seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kolbs Gem—The fruit is round or oblong; rind green striped with lighter shade; meat firm, although a little coarse; seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Jordan Gray Monarch—This is a very long gray melon of exceptional good quality. The flesh is a handsome red, tender and exceedingly sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Excel—A large, long hybrid melon, seed mixed, white, black and spotted. Color dark green with faint stripe, rind thick, splendid keeper and shipper, flesh firm, splendid red and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



THE WATSON

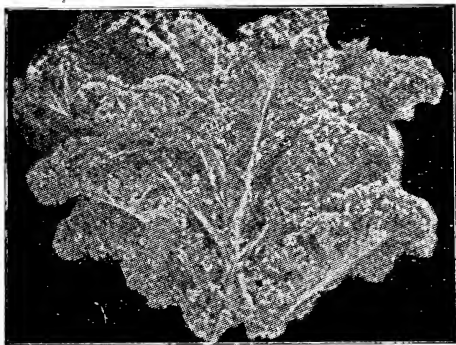


AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE

MUSTARD

Mustard is one of the staple vegetables of the South, and there is some doubt if any other one is more universally grown.

It has been discovered in the past few years that the feeding of chickens on ground Mustard, or even on the green plant, has a marked influence on egg production, keeping them in good physical condition and induces them to an increased egg production during winter.



Mustard may be planted outdoors most any day of the year throughout the South. Better results are obtained by planting in drills and cultivated like Turnips. One of the best ways to cook Mustard is to boil it practically dry and then fry it in a covered skillet, plenty of good bacon, but don't scorch it.

Southern Giant Curled—This is a type of curly leaved Mustard that has been developed in the South and will give much better satisfaction than any other curled sort. There are other types possibly more curly, but will not afford half the foliage. It is difficult to keep Mustard true, because it has a tendency to degenerate back to the wild, rough, prickly leaved type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Chinese Broad Leaf—This is a type of Mustard altogether different from the curled, and is frequently spoken of as Cabbage leaved Mustard. The variety produces a very large broad thick leaf, almost smooth, and slightly resembles a Cabbage leaf. It is extremely hardy, finely flavored, and is

long about going to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Mushrooms

A delicious vegetable and not hard to grow if a few simple directions are followed. The proper place to grow is in a cellar, basement, barn or old shed or outhouse. We don't have space here to go into detail, but if you don't already know just how to proceed write us for special printed instructions. We can supply the finest of English Mushroom spawn in bricks that weigh about a pound to pound and a half. Price by mail, postpaid, 40c per brick. One brick is sufficient for a bed 3x3 feet.

Okra—Gumbo

Gumbo—This is another staple vegetable in the South, grown almost universally and very highly prized. It is also another vegetable of great health-giving qualities, being very digestible and nutritious. The Okra plant belongs to the Cotton family, is planted at the same time, cultivated alike and has practically the same bearing period. Any soil that will grow good Cotton will make Okra, and the same fertilizer will answer for both, only it will be desirable to fertilize Okra somewhat heavier. Okra may be planted from latter part of February to June, the earlier the better if the soil gets warm enough, but it's a hot weather plant, and if soil is cold seed won't germinate. The seed should be drilled thickly in rows when the soil gets warm and the rows should be three to four feet apart, and if you get a thick stand the plants should be thinned to two to three feet apart to get the best yield. Most every one makes the mistake of growing Okra too thick. In growing on a large scale, it is desirable to check the crop three feet or more each way. Deep cultivation at first, but when it commences to bear, shallow cultivation. Remove all pods before they get hard, whether wanted for use or not.

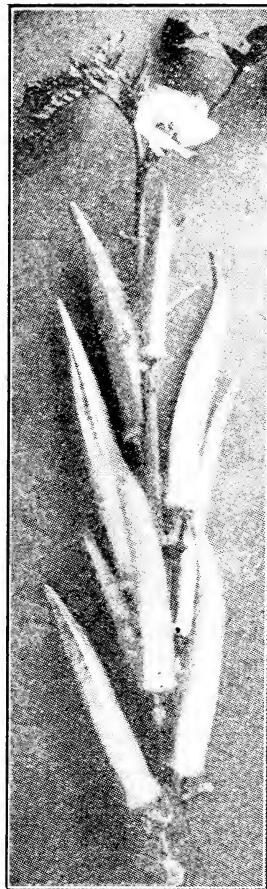
White Velvet—This type of Okra is different from any other in that its pods are round, very smooth and of a whitish light green color, covered with a fine fuzz, resembling velvet. The pods, when fully ripe, will often measure a foot long. This variety remains in edible condition, without getting tough and stringy, longer than any other sort. The seed of this sort are hard to gather, owing to the fact that the pods do not crack; in fact, the seed must be shucked out. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Long Green or Tall—This is a tall late variety, growing sometimes eight to twelve feet high, bearing until winter, very long dark green pods, which are heavily ribbed or ridged. The pods, when not too old, are very tender and exceptionally good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

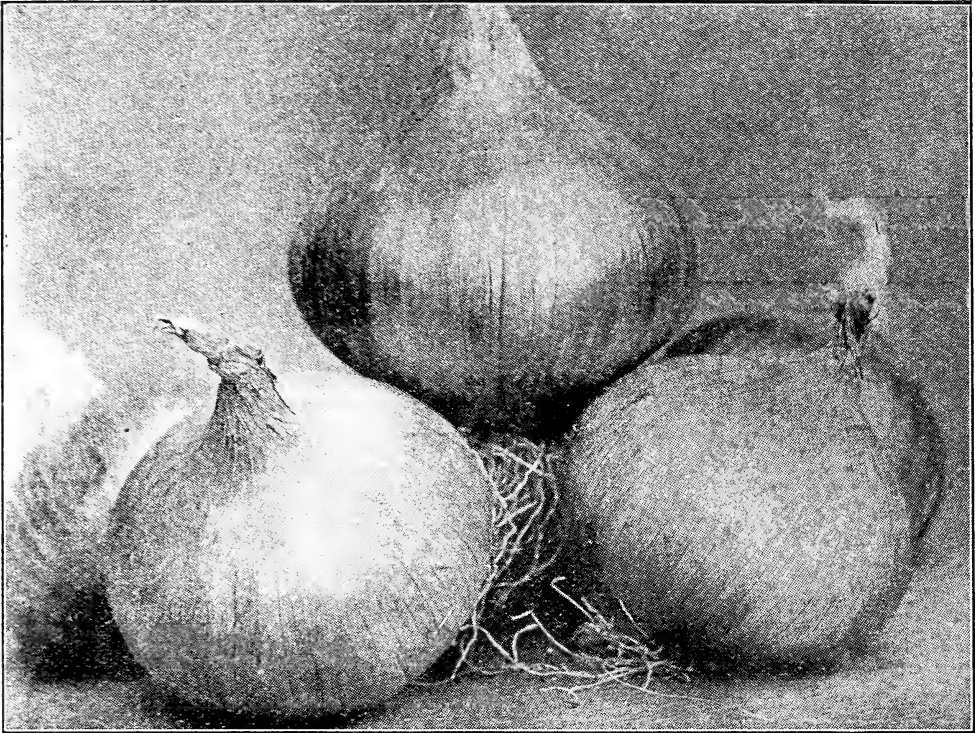
Dwarf Green Prolific—A very early prolific type, producing short dark green pods, ribbed or ridged. The plant will commence to bloom and fruit when about six to eight inches high and continue throughout the summer. The matured height of the plant is generally from four to four and a half feet, depending much, of course, on the fertility of the soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod—An early prolific type, growing three to four feet high and producing long, slender deep green pods, slightly ridged or corrugated, and of splendid quality. It is largely grown in the South by market gardeners for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Georgia Favorite—A new variety of green Okra, height 4 to 5 feet, pods long green, slim, ribbed, very early, excellent quality and remains so for a long period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



OKRA WHITE VELVET



ONIONS

To grow dry commercial Onions one should always plant the seed instead of sets, because the dry sets will always make more or less seed stalks and the Onions produced from sets do not keep as well as when grown on from seed. If Onions are wanted early for bunching or a dry crop is the aim, the seed may be sown in a cold frame or hot bed in October, November or December. Cover the beds during severe cold but keep the plants as hardy as possible. These young plants may be taken up and transplanted like Cabbage as soon after Christmas as weather will permit. Ground should be rich and the crop worked often. The plants should be set the same distance as sets. It is a good idea to cut off the tops of the plants as well as to prune the roots when setting out. Most varieties of Onion may be planted as late as March in drills and grow a crop direct from the seed in one season.

Red Wethersfield—A deep purplish red, good keeper and of splendid quality. It is rather a late sort but with proper culture will mature from seed all right. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An early yellow variety of handsome appearance, a good keeper and a heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Prize Taker—This is the largest type of Yellow Onion, very early. Shape round or globe, mild and juicy, and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth Silver King—A very large, early white Onion, flat to oval shape, mild and agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

White Bermuda—This is a very early imported variety. Outer skin a pale yellow, size medium, shape flat, no necks, flavor very mild. A great yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Red Bermuda—The same as White Bermuda, only skin is a slight purplish red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—This is the true White Bermuda, the earliest type and most salable. It is widely known as the Texas Onion, as millions of dollars' worth are grown in that State. The seed should be sown in October and November, to transplant in January or February. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Onion Sets

(Prices not Delivered)

We do not guarantee prices shown here on Onion Sets as they are subject to fluctuation and change.

We can supply Red Wethersfield, Yellow Danvers and White Silverskin Onion Sets from August to June White Shallots and Button Onions from July to November.

Yellow Danvers—Fine keeper, good yielder. Qt., 15c; ½ pk., 50c; pk., 90c.

White Silverskin—Early, mild, splendid keeper. Qt., 20c; ½ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00.

Red Wethersfield—Good keeper and yielder, fine flavor. Qt., 15c; ½ pk., 50c; pk., 90c.

White Pearl—Very early, large white, flat, mild, fine flavor.

White French Shallots—Very prolific, hardy and fine for winter.

Buttons or Top Sets—Hardy winter Onion, good flavor.

White Multipliers—A hardy prolific Onion, medium size, grows in clusters.

NOTE: If Onions are ordered by mail, add 5 cents extra per quart for postage.

PARSLEY

We can supply Parsley plants in season during spring, also in the fall of the year. Besides Parsley we can supply many other vegetable plants, such as Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, Egg Plant, Onion, Beets, Lettuce, etc. In flowering plants our list is a long one, all of which are shown on pages 64 and 65.

Every one should have his Parsley bed, because even a space three by four feet will furnish a good size family with all they need, and practically all the year round. The plant is extremely hardy and, with only slight protection, will carry through severe winters. Plant in a protected place, or throw a little straw or litter over it during severe weather, is sufficient protection. It is frequently grown in large flower pots or fern pans, not only for ornament but for flavoring soups or garnishing dishes or for mixed salads. The plant possesses great medical properties and is altogether very healthful.

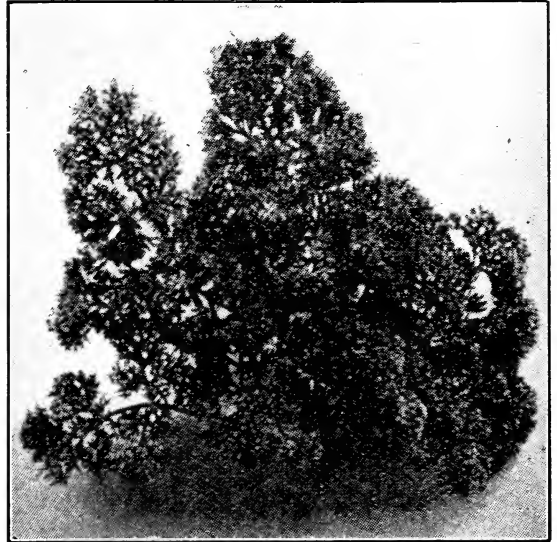
The seed may be sown in drills in very early spring or in early fall of the year. Ground should be exceedingly rich, very deep and loose. Plants should be thinned to four or six inches apart and the ground kept well stirred around the roots. The seed is very hard to germinate, and should be soaked a day or two before planting.

Champion Moss Curled—The finest Parsley in texture grown, of very best flavor, hardy, of fine appearance, exceedingly curled, and without doubt the most salable sort on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Smooth Leaf or Plain—A variety possessing all the merits of Moss Curled, only its leaves are plain or smooth, much preferred by some on account of ranker foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Double Curled—This is an excellent variety, dwarf in habit, grows very compactly, and stands the winter better than the plain. It produces beautifully crimped leaves, which are superior to all as a seasoner. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

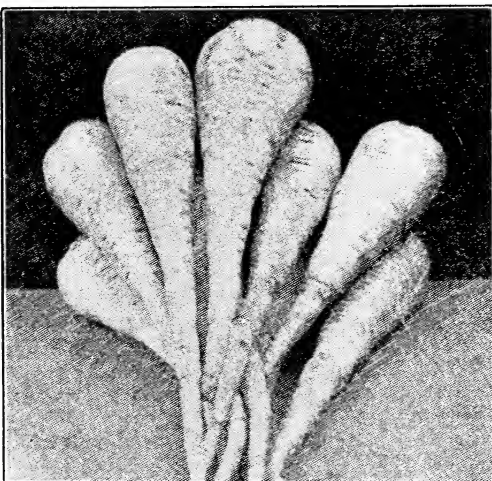
Market Garden—This is an early branching, beautifully curled sort, in great demand with market gardeners because of the amount of foliage it makes and the fact that it grows more upright and not so dwarf as some and more easily bunched for market. In flavor, as well as hardiness, it is as good as any. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



MARKET GARDEN

Parsnips

A splendid vegetable for either man or beast, easily grown, lasts a long time after maturity either in the soil where grown or after being taken up and stored away like Potatoes. So few people in the South fully appreciate the value of a Parsnip as a wholesome table vegetable. Let us urge you to try a few rows for 1917.



SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN

How to Grow—One experiences the greatest trouble in getting Parsnips to vegetate. The seed is very light and naturally slow to sprout, even under the most favorable circumstances, but if you will be patient they will generally come. They succeed best in deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow early in the spring or in the early fall in drills eighteen to thirty inches apart. Scatter the seed thickly and cover evenly with a rake, and be sure to have your ground well pulverized. After the plants come up they should be well cultivated until the foliage covers the ground. But first thin to about four or five inches apart.

The Best Fertilizer—It requires good strong soil to produce the Parsnip to perfection. They extract a great deal of potash from the soil, and should be fertilized with a fertilizer rich in potash. This may be prepared by the farmer, using two hundred pounds each of kainit, cotton seed meal and acid phosphate, mixed well, broadcasted to the acre.

Sugar or Hollow Crown (See Cut)—It is the standard variety for either table use or stock feeding. It produces long smooth roots, which are very tender and sugary and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Don't buy seed corn before conferring with us. Write us your wants and let us mail you samples and quote special prices.

ENGLISH PEAS

How to Grow—For your early crop sow the dwarf sorts, and as early as the weather will permit, as it requires a hard freeze to destroy them. The seed should be sown very thick in double rows three or four feet apart and no closer, covered two or three inches deep, and if they come up too thick thin to about an inch and a half to two inches apart, and cultivate well, allowing no crust to form around the vines. Peas succeed best in light loamy soil, and dwarf sorts should be grown on rich soil.

The Best Fertilizer—Only the dwarf sorts require much fertilizer, and it should never be put in the drill unless it is very old and well rotted. Green manures, cotton seed meal and chemical fertilizers should never be used in the drill, except it be well mixed in the soil. It not only destroys the germ of many Peas, but will burn the vines up if they germinate. It is the better plan, if fertilizer be required, to broadcast it.

Our list embraces such varieties as we know do well in the South, because we have tried them. We don't have the space to go into general cultural directions except to say that Peas may be planted in the South every month in the year from January to September.

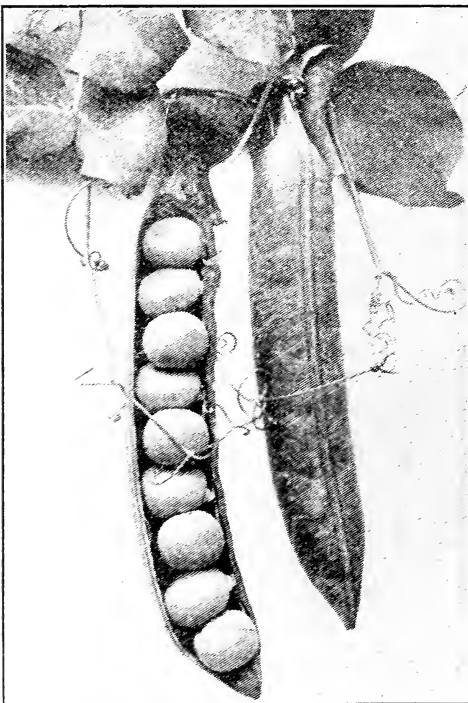
Mammoth Podded Alaska—This is a very early variety, growing about two feet high and producing an enormous crop of dark green pods, like the regular Alaska only much larger. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

First and Best—It is of uniform growth, about two feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well and holding its fruit well above the ground. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Tall White Marrowfat—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality, and bearing until frost. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Black Eyed Marrowfat—It is a very strong, vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. It is largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Melting Sugar or Salad Pea—A good sort, early, prolific, and very sweet; pods are cooked and eaten like Beans. The seed are round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.



MAMMOTH PODDED ALASKA

Alaska—One of the finest extra early Peas grown; extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry Peas being of bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Wrinkled Varieties

Eclipse—An early hardy wrinkled imported variety of English Pea, growing about two feet high, producing a heavy vine and standing up well without supports. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Gradus or Prosperity—The pods are immense, containing very large Peas of the finest flavor; growth vigorous, about 30 inches high; does not require staking, bears very early, just a few days after Alaska, and continues through a very long season. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Champion of England—This is the most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of eight to twelve feet or more. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

American Wonder—It is of the most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom ever attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Telephone Pea—This is a very tall wrinkled variety a strong grower, and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from six to nine large peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

McLean's Little Gem—This is one of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early variety, very close behind the American Wonder, producing pods a third larger. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

About Prices—Remember we do not pay the postage or transportation charges on Peas at catalogue price. Refer to parcels post rates on order sheet and figure a pint of Peas as one pound and add the postage to your remittance. Parties requiring large quantities of Peas should write us for special prices. We sell many truckers as much as 10 to 50 bushels.

PEPPER

We can supply Pepper Plants in season of most all the staple sorts at 25c per dozen. This is for good strong, transplanted plants that will live and bear shipment to distant points.

How to Grow—If you want to succeed well with Pepper, cultivate it regularly from the time the plants come up until the late fall frost comes. It will bear as long as you cultivate it until killed by frost. Pepper delights in very rich, loose soil, and requires that it be very strong to perfect its growth. It may be sown in winter or very early spring on a hot-bed the same as for Egg Plant, and let it remain until the weather becomes warm, and transplant in drills a foot apart and rows eighteen inches distant, or wider for horse cultivation.

Pimento (*Perfection Pepper*)—This is practically a new Pepper to the United States, but it is largely grown in Italy, Spain and France for canning purposes or for stuffing Olives, etc. It has been difficult to get a type suitable for the United States, but the seed we are offering is grown in the South, where, by careful selection, we have secured a type highly satisfactory. The fruit is smooth, heart-shaped, and of a dark green color which changes on ripening to an intense fiery red and holds on to its red color. The flesh is two or three times as thick as ordinary Sweet Pepper and when green can be pared like an Apple. When ripe, the outer skin is easily removed by dipping in hot water for a few seconds, leaving a thick mass of beautiful red pulp. The flesh at all times is perfectly sweet and of splendid flavor. For serving green, for stuffing, pickling, pulp and for pimentos no other variety is in the same class. The fruit is large, perfectly smooth, very prolific and bears till killed by frost. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

Chinese Giant—This is a true sweet Pepper and the very largest in cultivation. The plant is a vigorous grower, very prolific, has a long bearing period for sweet sorts and produces practically all of its fruit uniform in shape and of immense size. It is in great favor with the professional truckers who grow for shipping. The flesh is sweet, tender and of delightful flavor. For salads, mangoes or stuffing it has no equal. The skin is a rich green, when ripe a brilliant red. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Ruby King—This is an enormous large variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three to four inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an elegant dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and vigorous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Our stock of this well known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is very superior. Plant vigorous, about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Large Sweet Spanish—A late maturing and attractive red, Sweet Pepper. Plant about two and one-half feet high, upright, very compact, vigorous and productive. Fruits very large and long, frequently seven inches in length and about two inches in diameter, with very thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. Color deep green when fruit is young, rich red when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

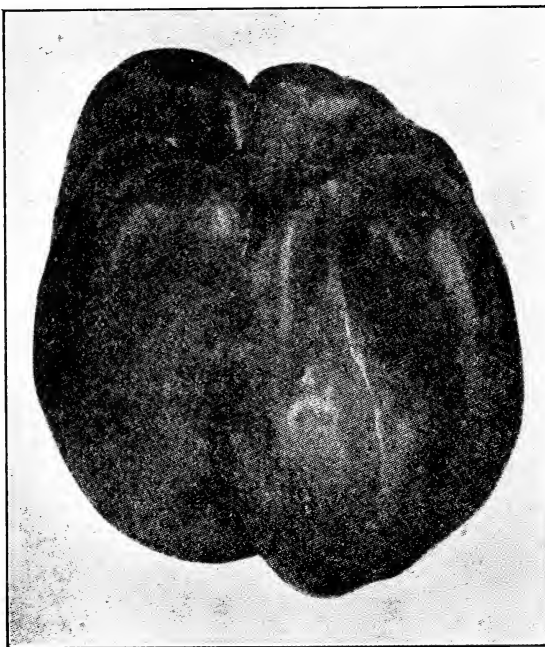
Red Cherry—A small vigorous growing sort, will commence bearing when plants are six inches high, and will continue growing and bearing until killed by frost. The pods are small, round and very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Red Chili—A very hot, piquant sort, very prolific. The plants commence to bear by the time they are four or five inches high, and when frost comes in the fall will still be full of green pods if kept picked during summer. It is largely used in making pepper sauce, and possesses the best flavor of any sort. The plants are often grown in flower pots, making a beautiful show. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Long Red Cayenne—This is a fine, large variety, very hot, and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. A single stalk will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

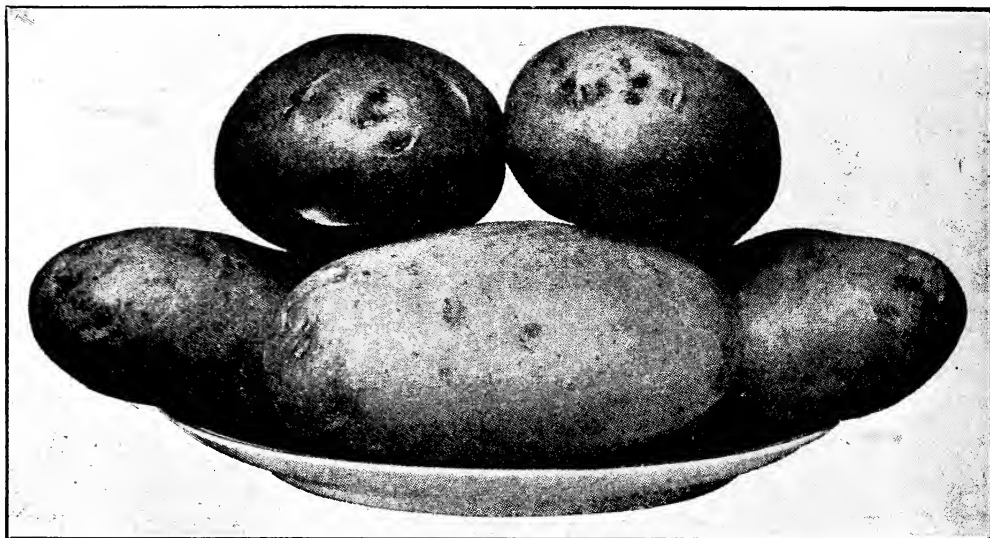
Tobasco—This is a red, hot variety, and the best flavored sort of any. The plants commence to bear when very small, producing pods one to one and a half inches long, and will continue to grow, spread out until one to two feet high, and bear on until killed by frost. A single plant, if kept well picked, will often yield in a season five hundred to a thousand pods. For making pepper sauce and for stringing and drying for winter use it is exceptionally good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Mixed Pepper—We put up a mixture prepared from all the different sorts listed on this page. This is a popular package with small families who only want about a dozen or so plants and desire several different varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



CHINESE GIANT

SEED POTATOES



NOTE: Seed Potatoes for 1917 planting will be scarce and high, because the 1916 crop in the United States is short and owing to the European War there is no chance for any importation to influence the market, and inasmuch as the prospects are for continued trouble in Europe the 1917 crop when made will be high and this is going to influence heavy planting in the United States; so the demand for planting seed for 1917 crop is going to be immense and prices very high.

We are only quoting prices up to peck quantities, but request our customers to write us for prices, stating quantity wanted, when ready to place their order. We cannot guarantee catalogue prices.

How to Grow—Most every farmer has his own pet way of growing a crop of Potatoes, which he believes is superior to any way that might be suggested. But the best of them sometimes make error in method of preparation and fertilization. All Potato ground should be very deeply broken, and, preferably, in the fall of the year. It will be advantageous to sow Potato ground in early fall of the year in Vetch, Crimson Clover or a mixture of both, or Rye—anything to produce vegetable matter. This should be turned under in January and allowed to remain until the time has arrived for planting. Rows should then be laid off from three to three and a half feet. The fertilizer that is to be used should then be placed in the drill and a small subsoil plow run in each drill, which will stir the ground to a greater depth and mix the fertilizer with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. The cuttings should then be dropped and covered with a turning plow to the depth of eight to ten inches. They should then remain until they begin to sprout nicely, and then a leveling harrow should be drug over the entire field. This harrowing should continue until the vines are about four to six inches high, then the first cultivation may be given them. If ground be properly prepared to begin with, very little cultivation is necessary to make a crop of Potatoes, the harrow doing most of the work. The three most essential features in growing Potatoes are deep preparation, deep plantings, and thorough cultivation and fertilization.

Irish Cobbler—The Cobbler is a pure white variety, mostly round; eyes plentiful and usually deep set. It grows uniform to a large size and bears very few small tubers. It cooks splendid any way, never gummy, but mealy, and of a delightful flavor. The Cobbler being a splendid yielder, showy and of excellent quality, makes it desirable not only for market but for home use as well. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Bliss Triumph (Maine Grown)—This is the well known Red Triumph so popular in the South. This is the same as the Tennessee Triumph, except the stock is Maine grown first or spring crop and, of course, much larger Potatoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Tennessee Triumph (Fall or Second Crop)—The well known round red Potato. It is the earliest type and more largely grown in the South than any other sort. It makes a small vine and resists drouth better than any other sort. While the planting seed is small, we recommend the Tennessee grown, as they always come up to a good stand and require much less to plant an acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Peerless—The outer skin is white or nearly so; shape round to oblong, and grows uniformly large. It is a medium early sort, prolific, a good keeper, showy and altogether a very fine market variety, as well as most desirable for home use. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Early Rose—An old established early variety, skin slightly pinkish, cuts pink, tubers long, pointed, cooks mealy and of splendid quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Lookout Mountain—A famous variety planted only in June and July for fall crop. Write us in season about this variety.

Sweet Potatoes and Sweet Potato Plants—We handle in season commencing about March, quantities of Sweet Potatoes for seed purposes, and from May on we are able to furnish Sweet Potato Plants in unlimited quantities.

Prices—It is difficult when this catalog is written to tell much about prices so we must ask our customers to write us when ready to buy seed for bedding or to purchase plants.

Varieties—We are generally able to supply *Bunch Dooly*, *Running Dooly*, *Porto Rico*, *Golden Beauty*, *Triumph*, etc.

PUMPKINS

King of Mammoth—This is the largest Pumpkin in cultivation and those who want size for exhibition purposes should select this sort. It is no trick to grow this variety to weigh a hundred pounds, and it has been produced under irrigation to weigh over two hundred pounds. Of course, plants must be highly fertilized and almost continually worked to produce such sizes. The outer skin is a dull grayish yellow color; flesh light yellow, coarse and somewhat stringy. It is not good to eat except for stock, but it is a splendid keeper and fine feed for cattle and hogs in winter. The seed are unusually large. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



KING OF MAMMOTH

Green Striped Cushaw—A Pumpkin of specially good eating qualities. It grows a crook neck; skin green and white striped; flesh solid, thick, fine grained, very sweet and of a deep rich yellow color. The variety is enormously prolific, a splendid keeper, and very desirable for market, stock or for home consumption. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Cushaw—The old standard yellow crook neck Pumpkin, very hardy, prolific, a good keeper, and very desirable for pies or for stock. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Kentucky Field—A hardy, very prolific sort of splendid quality, good keeper, prolific and largely used for man and beast. It is mostly round in shape to oval and flattened at the ends; skin creamy yellow; flesh thick, yellow and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A medium size Pumpkin, bell shaped to round or oblong; skin creamy white, with stripes of light green; flesh white, thick, fine grained, very sweet and especially desirable for pies and custards. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Sweet Cheese—This is one of the best varieties for family use. It has large round, flattened fruits, with a creamy buff skin, averaging 20 inches to 2 feet in diameter. It is an excellent keeper, with thick flesh of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; grown largely for feeding stock. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Herbs, Tobacco, Etc.

Directions—We advise customers to sow the seed of herbs in small boxes or hot beds early so they can protect them from cold or severe changes in the weather, grow on and set out in open after all danger of freezes has passed.

Sweet Marjoram—Easily grown from seed the first season. The green leaves and tops are used for flavoring soups and dressings. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Sage—A hardy perennial producing a splendid plant from seed in a single season. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c.

Lavender—A hardy perennial about two feet high, grown for its splendid flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

Thyme—An aromatic perennial herb about ten inches high, used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

Caraway—A hardy bushy perennial about two feet high, yields a quantity of aromatic seeds which are largely used in confections, rye bread, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dill—This is a quick growing annual in the South, two to three feet high, grown for the abundance of its seeds, which possess a highly pungent aromatic taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Chervil—A quick growing aromatic plant, leaves have splendid odor and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Savory, Summer—A quick growing hardy annual about 18 inches high. The green leaves, stems and flowers are used in flavoring soups and are just as good gathered and dried for winter use. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

Anise—An annual herb grown for its aromatic seeds, which are used mostly in medicine, as for colic, nausea, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Balm—Hardy perennial two feet high, grown for its medicinal value in fevers, etc. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

Basil, Sweet—A hardy annual grown for its aromatic seeds. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

Catnip—Well known perennial herb, largely used for making tea in case of children's sickness. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Coriander—An annual, grown for its aromatic seed of very agreeable taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Fennel—A hardy perennial three to four feet high, grown for its aromatic seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Horehound—The well known perennial herb about two feet high, grown for its aromatic bitter taste, useful as a medicine in coughs and colds. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Rosemary—Hardy perennial, grown for its leaves and blossoms, has fragrant odor and bitter taste, used for flavoring as well as for a medicine. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

Horse Radish—A delightful vegetable for flavoring meats, easily propagated from roots. We offer only the roots, good strong roots at 25c per dozen, by mail, postpaid.

Havana—A fine grade Tobacco grown largely for wrappers for cigars. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

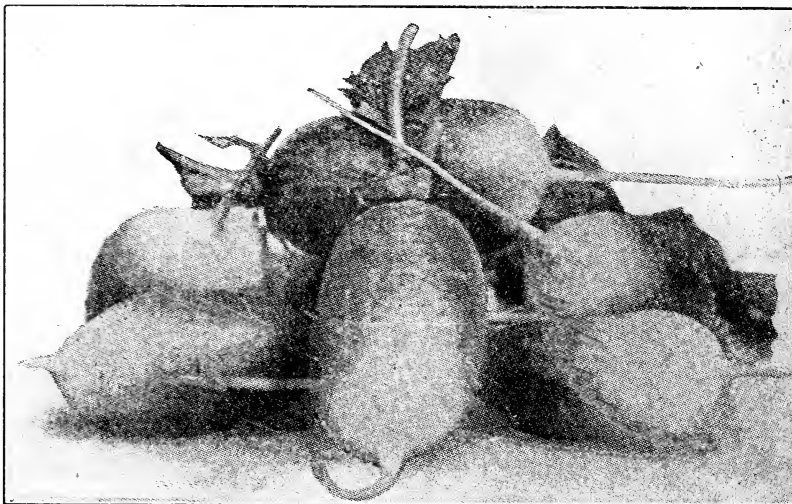
Connecticut Seed Leaf—An early bright sort, fine for smoking or chewing. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

White Burley—A fine North Carolina strain suitable for chewing or smoking. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

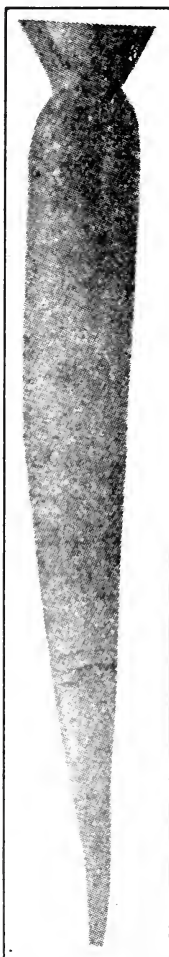
Oronoka—A very large broad leaf sort, grown principally as a chewing sort. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

RADISHES

Nothing is more important with successful Radish growing as the seed themselves. The best seed comes from France, where the roots are taken up, rested, carefully selected and then transplanted to grow on a crop of seed. This is the only way you can keep a strain perfect as to shape, color and time of maturity. Quantities of seed are produced in America but the plants are simply allowed to go to seed without ever being taken up or graded, consequently the resulting crop from such seeds are always more or less mixed and all do not make perfect bulbs. What we offer is the best French grown stock and inasmuch as we supply some of the largest growers in the South who often plant as much as five thousand pounds of seed for Northern markets, you can believe that our trade is so critical that we cannot afford to handle questionable stock. The main thing in growing Radish: the soil must be rich, well drained and friable, so that the crop can come to maturity very quick, to produce the desired quality.



FRENCH BREAKFAST



Scarlet Turnip—Very early, bright scarlet color all over, good size and standard sort for private gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Tipped Turnip—Very early, small top, fruit scarlet, tipped with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—One of the best Radishes on the list, very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition long without getting pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Scarlet Globe—A beautiful, perfectly round, quick-growing Radish of excellent flavor, used on a large scale by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

French Breakfast (See Cut)—A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination, makes very little top, and may be cultivated very close together. It is oval shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Half-Long French Scarlet—This Radish is of beautiful half-long shape, grows large, may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Chartier—A beautiful half-long Radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild and will remain in edible condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Glass or Cincinnati Market—A long, very smooth Radish, of a beautiful transparent red, very brittle and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—One of the best eating Radishes known, of distinct variety and appearance. Never gets pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Miss France—It is an early sort, producing very large long roots of very bright scarlet color, fading at the bottom into pure white, making it very striking in appearance, which renders it very salable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Chinese Rose Winter—It is of a beautiful bright rose color, and the finest eating Radish of the winter varieties. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your Turnip crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Round Black Spanish Winter—A fine, tender and delicious winter Radish, never getting tough or stringy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Possessing the same good qualities as the Round Black Spanish. Will stand outdoors all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

California White Mammoth Winter—This is the largest Radish in existence. The roots grow from ten to twelve inches long and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

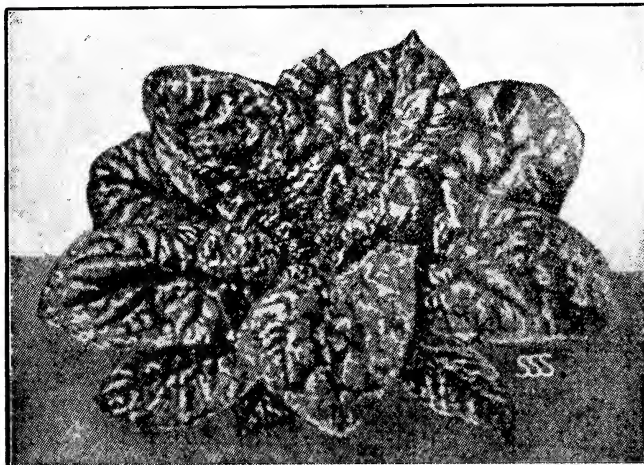
RHUBARB

How to Grow—Rhubarb succeeds best in loamy soil, the richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out to about six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it two to three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first year, and give a dressing of coarse manure evrey fall. The stalks should not be plucked till the second or third year, and then pulled, not cut from the plant. The best way to get Rhubarb quick is to buy the roots. The large ones come into bearing at once.

Mammoth Rhubarb—Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50. We can also supply roots. Price of roots, 75c per dozen. By mail, postpaid, dozen, 90c. Extra large roots by mail, postpaid, dozen, \$1.50.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

How to Grow—Make drills about three inches deep and from sixteen to twenty-four inches apart and sow the seed, covering about one inch deep. When two inches high thin out to three inches apart and fill up the drills. They are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter.



LONG STANDING SPINACH

Mammoth Salsify—Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Spinach

Notice—At the time this catalogue is being written, Spinach Seed is practically off the market account of European war and owing to embargo on the seed. We request our customers to write us for price, stating what quantity they can make out with.

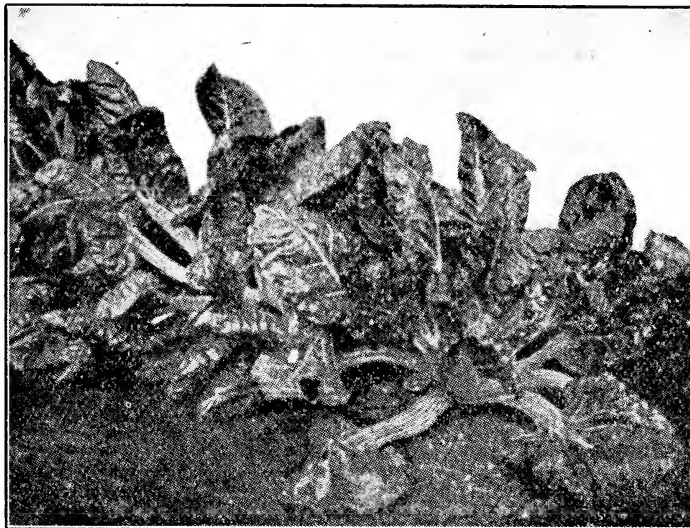
Spinach may be planted in the South any month except in very hot weather and December and January. Plant same as Turnips, either drill or broadcast. The soil must be very rich to succeed.

Broad Leaf Flanders—A vigorous growing variety, leaves very broad and thick, tender and of fine eating quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Bloomsdale Spinach—A Savoy leaf variety, very tender, good flavor and will stand longer without going to seed than most any variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Long Standing—Very large leaves, thick, crumpled, of extra good quality, and stands longer than any other sort without going to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard)—This plant really belongs to the Beet family, is grown for its foliage, which makes the finest of greens, available throughout the summer and fall when other greens are scarce. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.



SPINACH BEET—SWISS CHARD

Parcel-Post Zone Rates

Within the United States

Zone	Within	1st lb. or fraction	Additional lb. or fraction
1st.....	50 miles of Birmingham.....	5c	1c
2d.....	50 to 150 miles of Birmingham.....	5c	1c
3d.....	150 to 300 miles of Birmingham.....	6c	2c
4th.....	300 to 600 miles of Birmingham.....	7c	4c
5th.....	600 to 1,000 miles of Birmingham.....	8c	6c
6th.....	1,000 to 1,400 miles of Birmingham.....	9c	8c
7th.....	1,400 to 1,800 miles of Birmingham.....	11c	10c
8th.....	1,800 and over miles of Birmingham.....	12c	12c

Maximum weight, 50 lbs. to 1st and 2d zones, and 20 lbs. from the 3d zone upward.

SQUASH

How to Grow—The Squash succeeds best in rich, loose subsoil land, and should never be planted on a poor hard soil. The early varieties may be planted as early as the latter part of March to April. The bush sorts may be grown three or four feet apart, and running sorts given six to eight feet distance. The fall and winter varieties are seldom planted until June or July.

The Best Fertilizer—Acid phosphate and kainit mixed with stable manure will give the best results; but very little, however, should be used under the plants, it being better to broadcast.

NOTE: The following is copied from Burpee's 1915 catalogue and we can testify to everything said, because the Fordhook Squash at our trial grounds, "McVay's Gardens," in 1915, made the best and most profitable showing of any other Squash from a money standpoint.

Burpee's Fordhook Squash—This is a most desirable running variety for both summer and winter use. The vines are of strong vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, eight to ten inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw-yellow. If gathered young for cooking, no other Squash—except the Bush Fordhook—approaches it in flavor, while if allowed to ripen on the vine they can be stored and will keep in excellent condition until late the following June. Either for baking like Sweet Potatoes or making pies during the winter the quality is unsurpassed. Per pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush (*See Cut*)—This variety is identical with the Patty Pan, only differing in its extremely large size. It is a choice selection of the Early White Bush, fully as early, and growing to measure twelve to fifteen inches across. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan—This is the old standard variety of early Squash, and has never been excelled as yet. It is the earliest variety yet known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck (*See Cut*)—This new variety of the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck, while not thoroughly perfected as yet, is destined to drive the small variety out of the market. It will grow twice as large as the ordinary, and of equally as good qualities. This sort stands the hot sun well. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

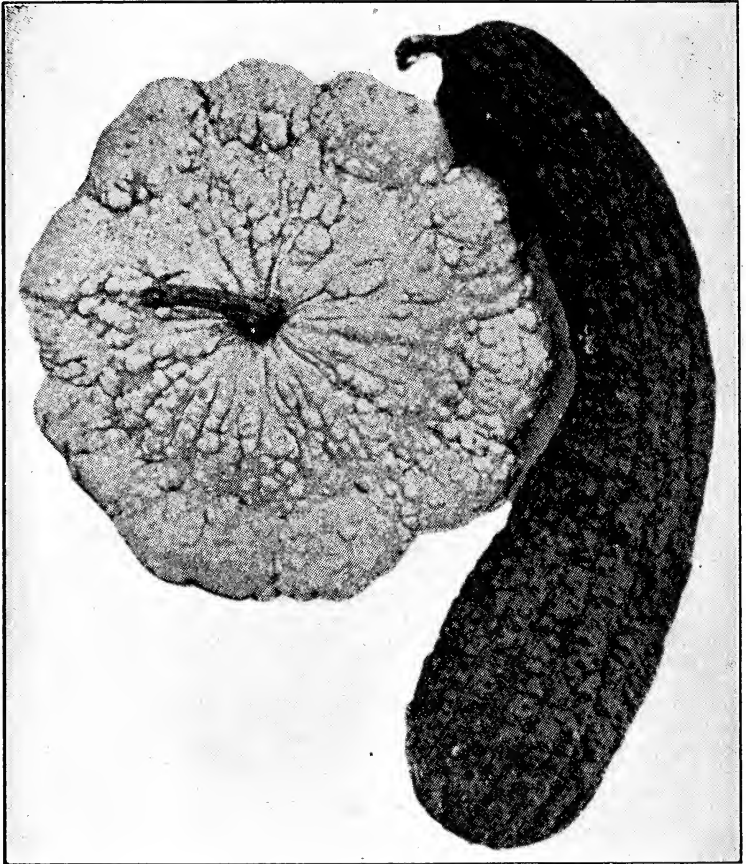
Yellow Summer Crook-Neck—This is one of the juiciest and most highly flavored of all the Squashes. It is a bright yellow color and beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Marrow—The flesh is a very beautiful orange, very fine grained, thick, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Chili—Largest and most beautiful variety on the list. The skin is smooth and of a rich, bright orange color. Used mainly for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

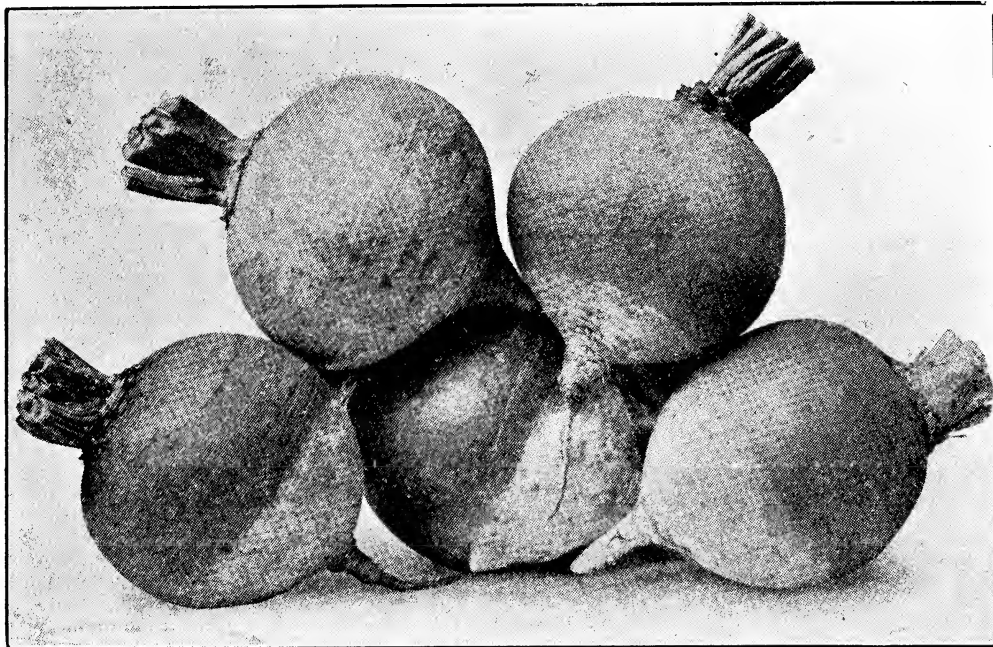
Hubbard Squash—This is a good standard variety, a general favorite for table use. It is of very large size, flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Skin dark green. It is one of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard—For the private gardeners this is the best of the Hubbards. The fruits are of the same shape as the green and warted type, but average one-half to one-third less in size, and although earlier in season, keep in excellent shape through the winter. The skin is bright deep orange, yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine grained, cooks very dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH AND MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOK-NECK

TURNIPS



EARLY PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

Turnips are planted in the South every month in the year, either for greens or for making Turnips. Most all the different sorts will stand most any weather and only rarely get killed in the hardest freezes we have.

Quality counts a great deal in Turnips and is what we look well after in securing our stocks. The most essential thing in growing Turnips is good rich loose soil, because to be good, they should be quickly grown and this is only possible when the soil is rich. Stable manure in good quantities is required and is better than commercial fertilizers, although any commercial fertilizer will be of great help. New ground is a fine location for Turnips because such soil is generally rich in potash, which the Turnips require.

Early Purple Top White Globe—This is one of the largest and finest of all the Turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape with flesh pure white and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaved)—This is one of the very earliest and choicest varieties grown. It is one of the best sorts for spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Red or Purple Top (Strap Leaved)—This is a very early variety, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth; flesh fine grained and tender. A purely American variety, will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large White Globe—It is of a fine globe shape, very large, sometimes growing twelve and fifteen pounds each, and is a larger yielder. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Sweet German—This is claimed by many to be far superior to all as a winter Turnip. It should be planted very early, the same time as the Ruta Baga. The flesh is extremely hard and a beautiful white, and keeps as sound as a rock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Amber Globe—The flesh is beautiful yellow, very fine grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large Yellow Globe—This is somewhat the same variety as the Amber Globe, differing a little in shape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Long White Cow Horn—This is a very fine winter variety, penetrating deep into the ground, and standing the entire winter. Its growth in shape is similar to a cow's horn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—This famous foreign variety, resembling in shape a finely formed Ruta Baga, is splendid for stock feeding as well as table use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Early White Egg—Beautiful oblong, early white sort, fine keeper and market variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Milan, Purple Top—The earliest Turnip known; small flat purple top; small top grows on top of ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Seven Top—Old-fashioned winter greens. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Dixie Land or Southern Prize—The finest winter Turnip grown, identical with the Seven Top except it makes a very fine, large white Turnip. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Ruta Baga

Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga—One of the finest and best shaped sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Ruta Baga—Pure white, fine shape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

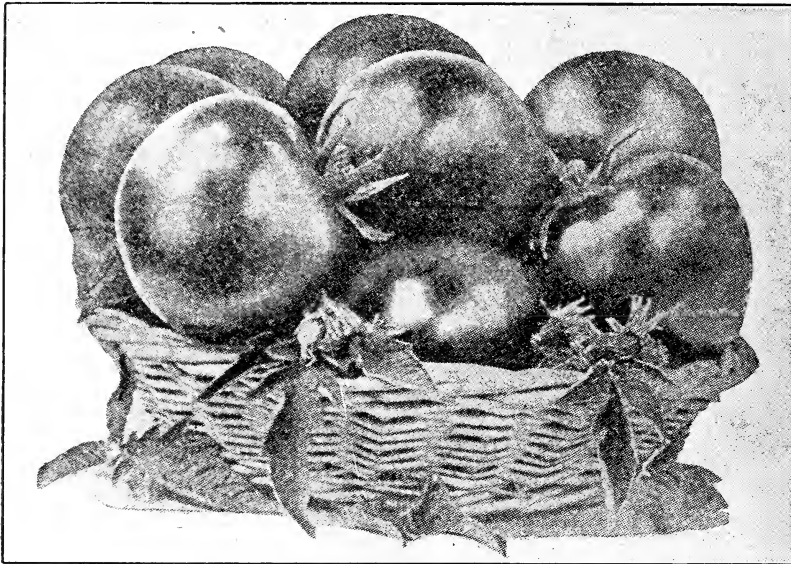
TOMATOES

This is one of the most important vegetables today that is grown. The uses to which the Tomato is put are well nigh innumerable. It is known to be one of the most nutrient vegetables grown and today no garden is complete without its quota of Tomato vines. So many people make a failure of Tomatoes for the reason that they do not understand the nature of the plant. It is susceptible to so many diseases, climatic changes,

weather conditions, etc., that it's necessary to observe certain conditions that are always present in Tomato culture.

The most essential thing in Tomatoes is the seed itself, because it's only been by persistent selection that the present high standard has been attained. The seed we offer is suitable for the South for the reason that we have actually grown the sorts we list in our own trial grounds in the city of Birmingham and we are not taking any chances when we say that Tomato seed bought from this company are bound to give satisfactory success.

How to Grow—Tomatoes undoubtedly succeed best on a rather heavy soil, that is, a soil containing a considerable amount of clay, but it must be rich and well prepared before



EARLY DETROIT

it is planted in Tomatoes. The proper time of the year to sow Tomato seed will vary altogether on the time at which it is desirable to bring the plants into bearing. The professional Tomato grower or market gardener always relies more on his early spring crop, and with this end in view usually sows his seed in cold frames or hot beds in December or January, winters them over and gets them out in early spring just as soon as all danger of freezes have passed. The object of sowing the seed in the fall or winter is to get an age on the plant before it is set out, but care should be taken not to allow the plant to become tall, and they should be given enough cold to secure a healthy, stocky growth, and at the same time well establish bottom roots.

Early Detroit—A new variety, shaped like Beauty, somewhat earlier, large and decidedly more prolific. For smooth, fine quality don't think any other sort better. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Earliana—The plants when young have a yellowish tinge, but change color as they grow older into a dark green. They begin to bloom and put on fruit when ten inches to a foot high, and as the plant grows older begins to spread vigorously, throwing out large base limbs which run around on the ground forming a dense mat of growth. All its branches will be loaded with Tomatoes borne in clusters. We have seen as many as seventeen Tomatoes in one cluster and all of marketable size. The fruit is large and of a brick red color, skin thick and tough, splendid flavor, few seeds and one of the best shippers. We have seen vines that were not pruned produce as much as one hundred and fifty nice Tomatoes. Where they are pruned and tied up to a stake they, of course will not yield so many, but will ripen earlier, producing larger and better fruit. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Red Trophy—An old standard red sort, medium late, very prolific and unusually hardy. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Queen—A bright orange yellow sort; prolific, medium late, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid—One of the hardiest and rankest growers on the entire list. Its foliage is entirely different from other sorts, having more the appearance of an Irish Potato vine than a Tomato. The fruit is very large, of beautiful purplish-pink color, very heavy and solid, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Matchless—A hardy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, solid and dark red color. In quality it is one of the best. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Plum—A curious variety; vines not unlike other sorts, but the fruit is borne in great clusters, resembling when ripe a fine juicy, yellow plum. The fruit is small and unfit for market use, but it is of the very best quality for home use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Peach Tomato—A peculiar variety of Tomato, resembling a peach very much in form; very solid and of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Yellow Pear Shaped—A small Italian variety, producing its fruit in great clusters; shaped like a Pear. Very rich in flavor and desirable for pickling and preserves. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Red Pear—Same as Yellow Pear, only fruit red. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

TOMATOES—Continued

Red Rock—A fine medium late prolific sort, color bright red, solid, vigorous grower and splendid yielder. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Greater Baltimore—A large, medium late sort, fruit uniformly large, bright red color, smooth and most profitable for market. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Bonnie Best—An early scarlet red sort, growing in clusters. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Jno. Baer—It is early, fruit large, bright red color, very hard and solid, extremely prolific, does not crack or burst open, is void of ridges and ripens up to its extreme end. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

Chalks Jewell—A fine second early, smooth sort of good size, color bright red, vigorous or rank growing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Dwarf Giant—Vines about eighteen inches, heavy, stocky, leaves large, stalk thick and stands up erect without support. It looks like Ponderosa, except more prolific, fruit smoother and of that same excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Dwarf Ponderosa—A dwarf, heavy bush sort, fruit just like the tall Ponderosa. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Earlibell—A medium sized red, smooth and very early. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Ponderosa—This tomato has all the good qualities of the Red Ponderosa, in fact the only notable difference is in color and the further fact that the fruit is more uniform in size and shape. It is without doubt the best yellow tomato in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

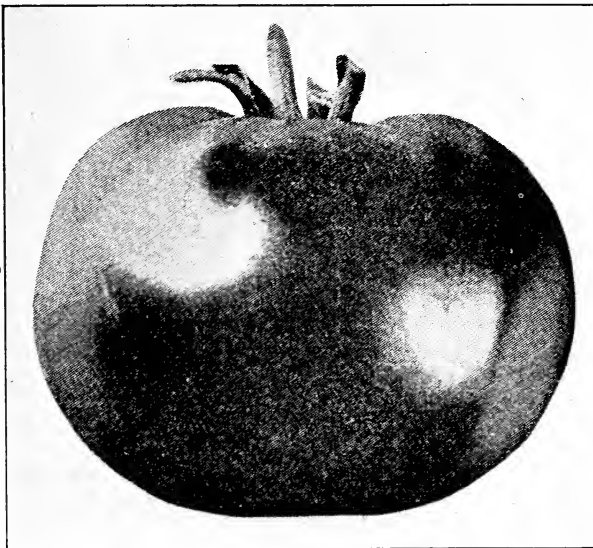
Livingston's Globe—An early prolific sort, fruit medium size, uniform in shape and largely grown in the South for Northern market. Will stand greener picking than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

My Maryland—A vigorous tall growing sort, foliage heavy, fruit very large, of splendid red color, medium late and a big cropper. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Livingston's Beauty (See Cut)—The variety is of glossy crimson color, with slight tinge of purple; skin tough, good keeper and shipper, and entirely free from green core. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Acme—The fruit is of good size, almost round, and of a beautiful purplish-pink color. This sort is always smooth, ripening all over at the same time; juicy and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Stone—The fruit is large, of dark brick red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot like some varieties, nor does it ever have a green core. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



BEAUTY

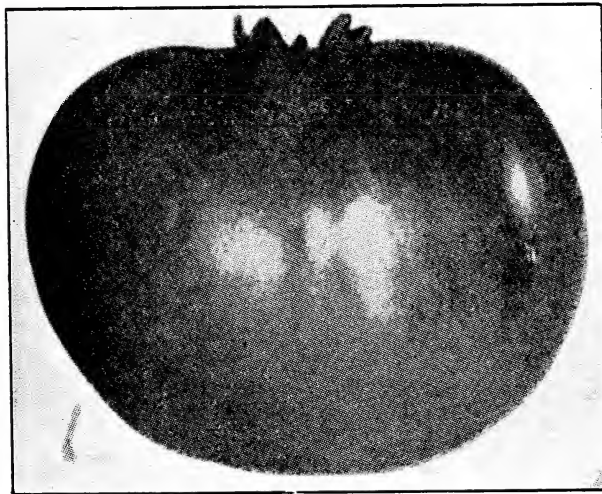
Ponderosa—Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The fruit when ripe is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Dwarf Champion—A valuable early sort, standing upright. Very prolific, fruit of good size, and resembling the Acme, only firmer, not so many seeds. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Livingston Dwarf Stone Tomato—The Dwarf Stone is very smooth, solid and of a brick red color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Trucker's Favorite—Is of a beautiful purplish-red color, well ripened throughout. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

The Underwood—The fruit is of a beautiful glossy dark or purple red, very large and set in great clusters, and retain their size until the last of the season, very thick meat and of the finest flavor and quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



THE UNDERWOOD

ALFALFA

(*Medicago Sativa*)

Alfalfa is becoming a popular as well as a most profitable plant in a large section of Alabama as well as throughout the entire South.

The great interest in the plant continues and for good reason, because as a money crop it is getting to be as certain as cotton and vastly more profitable. It is a popular opinion that Alfalfa can not be grown profitably except on the rich black prairie lands of Alabama, and while it is a fact that such soils are better adapted than most others, it does not follow that many other soils otherwise rich in humus will prove a failure. The plant is so valuable as a hay proposition that this fact alone has lead to vast experiments which have always increased the area in which is proven that the plant does adapt itself to a wide range of different soils. It is certainly worth any man's time to do some prospecting for himself because if he can grow the plant successfully his land becomes immediately doubled or trebled in value.

Any one can experiment at little cost by cultivating a few rows in drills in his garden. You should carry the experiment through two years in order to arrive at a safe conclusion. One of the greatest causes of failure is in the preparation of the soil. Proper preparations are necessarily expensive but one should remember that he is preparing for a crop that is grown practically without expense in the years to follow because if taken care of it should be better after it is twenty years old than for the first two or three years. We don't advise naturally poor land for Alfalfa, but land that will produce fair crops of Corn and Cotton without the aid of fertilizer. It is imperative that the land be free as possible of crab grass or any other noxious weeds. It should be ground that has been in cultivation where necessary to be kept clean and well cultivated. Deep breaking of the soil and thorough pulverization is very essential. A crop of Cow Peas previously grown is of great benefit or Crimson Clover or any other leguminous plant for that matter. Melilotus (Sweet Clover) or Bur Clover is a splendid plant to precede Alfalfa because both plants belong to the Alfalfa family, is possessed of the same bacteria, and are certain to inoculate the soil with the right bacteria.

Artificial inoculation often proves of great value. An application of powdered limestone, land plaster or common air-slacked lime at the rate of a ton to the acre will give splendid results, correcting the often presence of acid, rendering the soil sweet and alkaline.

The proper time to plant Alfalfa depends on conditions. August, September and October are desirable months, especially on soil that is not altogether clear of weeds, as when sown in the fall the Alfalfa can better take care of itself in competition with weeds. There is no danger of Alfalfa getting killed if it can have four to six weeks of uninterrupted growth before freezes, because the young plants will often throw their roots a foot deep in six weeks growth.

Alfalfa may also be planted in February, March and April and if the soil be well prepared and clean will often prove more satisfactory than fall sowing. A better stand is usually secured from early spring sowing and if weather conditions are favorable the plants will become well established before the heat could cause any injury.

The quantity of seed for an acre is very important and depends altogether on the quality and condition of soil where planted. Where thorough preparation has been made twenty pounds of seed of good vitality should produce a splendid stand, but if conditions are different better sow twenty-five to thirty pounds of seed to the acre. The seed may be broadcasted or put in with a drill. An ordinary harrow will cover deep enough. A heavy crop of hay need not be expected the first year, still Alfalfa should be cut as often as it shows blooms whether the hay is worth saving or not. This keeps objectionable weeds and grasses in check and is besides of great benefit to the Alfalfa. As much as one ton or more is usually harvested the first year in two to three cuttings. The second year and thereafter, from three to five cuttings are made with a total yield of two to five tons of dry hay.

Great care must be exercised in curing the hay and handling to prevent loss of leaves. All class of stock are fond of Alfalfa hay. Hogs will eat the dry hay as quick as they will corn.

It is permissible to pasture Alfalfa after established more than two years and the results, particularly with hogs and young stock, is amazing.

Price per pound, by mail, postpaid, 35c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$25.00.

It's best to write for prices on Alfalfa, when ready to buy.



ALFALFA

CLOVERS

Melilotus (Sweet Clover)—What we offer is the true Melilotus Alba, or White Blooming Sweet Clover. There is a yellow blooming variety, growing wild in the North, which is practically worthless, so be careful, and insist on the Southern grown white blooming variety. It is classed as an annual as well as a biennial, but as a matter of fact, it is mostly perennial in the South; in other words, while it dies down after seeding,

it will come up from the old roots in early spring. The roots are large, white, go deep in the soil, resemble Alfalfa, and the naked seed looks like Alfalfa. This plant is widely distributed over a large area of the United States. It delights in lime lands, and will thrive well even on worn-out places. Wherever Blue Grass, Clover and Alfalfa thrives Melilotus can be grown. The Melilotus plant is very much like Alfalfa in appearance, but grows more rapidly, produces a much larger and taller stalk, but is not near so valuable as a hay plant. Melilotus is perfectly hardy in Alabama, and may be sown most any month in the year. It possesses the same bacteria on its roots as Alfalfa, so wherever Melilotus is found growing luxuriantly Alfalfa will thrive, and since Melilotus will grow on a greater variety of soils than Alfalfa, through its use the area of Alfalfa can be greatly increased. The seed, no matter when planted, will lie in the soil and come up at the proper time. It is frequently sown with winter grain in the fall of the year. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay very shortly. This is a valuable clover for bee raisers. It can be cut repeatedly if rains are plentiful. Price of seed in rough: By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.

Hulled and re-cleaned Seed, lb., 30c.

✍ Write for special price when ready to buy.

Bur Clover

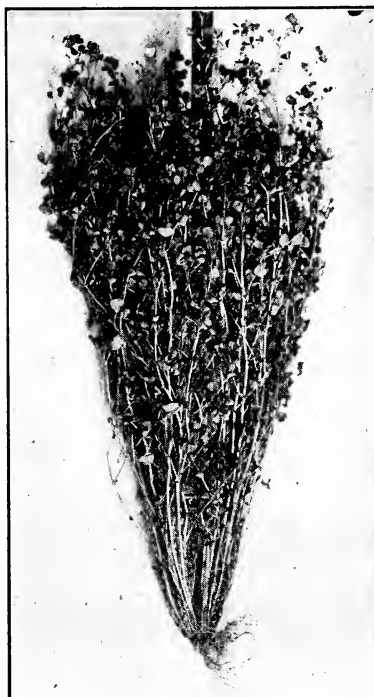
(*Medicago Maculata*)—Bur Clover is an annual winter Clover of the legume family, and is much prized in a large section of the South for a winter pasture, either by itself or in a mixture with winter grains. The plant belongs to the same family

as Alfalfa, and the naked seed is very much like Alfalfa, kidney-shaped and light egg yellow color, but the seed of the Bur Clover are borne in a small, tiny round coiled-up prickly bur. Bur Clover after making its appearance above ground, is of a rich, dark green color. The leaves are longer than red clover and always toothed above, and usually have a dark spot near the center. The plant produces small yellow flowers from April to June, after which the plant makes seed and dies out. The plants will re-seed themselves, but no growth will ever be made from the old roots. The plant's chief value is its ability to fertilize the soil and afford a splendid pasture during the winter and spring for all classes of live stock. Bur Clover may be planted at any time from August to November; early plantings are to be encouraged. If it is to be the sole crop from twenty-five to thirty pounds in the bur should be used in seeding an acre. But where sown with winter grain one-half this amount will answer. Bur Clover is now being largely used for the purpose of inoculating the soil for Alfalfa. The same bacteria inhabits the roots of both plants alike. Bur Clover will succeed on a greater variety of soils than Alfalfa, consequently through the use of Bur Clover the Alfalfa area can be largely extended. One of the greatest missions of Bur Clover is to prolong the green period of Bermuda Grass. This is accomplished by sowing a Bermuda pasture during the fall in Bur Clover. The seed will germinate and cover the Bermuda with a beautiful carpet of green by the time freezes would be dangerous. This covering, besides being valuable grazing itself, protects the Bermuda from freezes, thus producing a permanent pasture throughout the winter. Bur Clover will re-seed itself in the spring, disappear and come up again the following winter. Better results may be had, however, by sowing Bur Clover on Bermuda if suitable preparations be made. Such preparations may be effected by running a small plow through the Bermuda sod, so as to provide a place for the Bur Clover. Seed in bur, by mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.

Hulled or Re-cleaned Bur Clover—We can supply hulled and re-cleaned Bur Clover but it's California grown and a different type from our native spotted leaf and not so desirable for the South, still it's a valuable plant and much cheaper and easier to get a stand. Price, by mail, postpaid, lb., 30c. Not delivered, 20c.



MELILOTUS



BUR CLOVER

CLOVERS—Continued CRIMSON CLOVER

(*Trifolium Incarnata*—Known also as Scarlet Clover, German Clover, Etc.)

This is an annual rank growing Clover, having very much the appearance of common red, only more vigorous in growth and bears a long, pointed head about two inches long and the bloom a dazzling scarlet red. The plant is beautiful and often grown for its showy effect. The seed are much larger than Red Clover and almost as round as Millet. In color, the seed range from a light straw to egg color and brownish red. When old, will turn to a brownish red. The seed germinates quickly and grows rapidly, producing a rank growth, stooling out greatly and a splendid root system, often extending four feet deep. A good stand of Crimson Clover will often produce six to eight tons of green forage to the acre by May or when cut for hay at the proper time will yield two to three tons of hay.

The proper time to sow Crimson Clover is August and September, the earlier the better. It may be planted in October and November, but there is danger of it being killed with a sharp freeze when the plants are young or just coming up.

The quantity of seed necessary for an acre when the soil is well prepared and where sown alone is 15 to 25 pounds to the acre, sown broadcast. An ordinary harrow will cover seed deep enough. When sown with Rye, Oats and Barley, about one and a half bushels of grain and ten pounds of Crimson Clover is used on an acre. After the grain has been drilled in or plowed in the Clover should be sown broadcast and harrowed in on the grain.

Crimson Clover will succeed on very thin land where good preparations are made and is of greater value as a fertilizer than Cow Peas.

It will generally succeed better the second year on the same piece of land due to the fact that it is a leguminous plant and where not inoculated when sown, will generally require a season's growth to inoculate itself. Artificial inoculation is of great benefit, but it is not necessary on soils that grow Red, White, or Alsike Clover, because in such cases the necessary bacteria is already present as the same bacteria is common to all four plants.

Undoubtedly the greatest value of Crimson Clover is that of a fertilizer. Its value to the acre has often been proven to run as high as twenty dollars in commercial plant food, to say nothing of the great physical effect on the soil and since it matures its growth by May, one can get the benefit of the fertilizer by immediately following with other crops.

Crimson Clover makes fairly good hay when cut just as the bloom appears, but if allowed to get too old will lose its value rapidly and become undigestible. When sown with Oats or Wheat the hay is much better.

Crimson Clover affords valuable grazing, either by itself or in connection with grain and when sown early enough often becomes available in January.

Crimson Clover and Hairy Vetch is a popular combination for a grazing and fertilizing crop and is often successful as a hay proposition but there is objection to the formula, due to the fact that when used for hay the Crimson Clover must be cut when it shows bloom and any delay will seriously damage the hay. The Vetch has a much wider range of time when it produces good hay and withstands almost any amount of drouth.

Price of Seed—By mail, postpaid, pound, **25c**; by express or freight, not prepaid, **\$16.00** per 100 lbs.

NOTE: Write for price when ready to buy, stating quantity wanted.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza*, *Lespedeza Striata*)—25 lbs. to bushel.—*Lespedeza* is a valuable annual leguminous plant, great drought resister, very desirable for pasture in summer and fall and on good soil is largely saved for or made into hay. The plant re-seeds itself and soon spreads rapidly. May be sown in the fall with grain or other grasses, or spring. It will not come up until the weather gets warm. The seed should be covered very lightly. Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, **30c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$22.00**.

White Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)—60 lbs. to bushel.—A small low growing, spreading perennial Clover largely used as a lawn grass and in mixtures for permanent pastures. A great drought resister and splendid grazing for live stock and hogs. Sow in fall or spring, four to six pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, **60c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$50.00**.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*, *Swedish Clover*)—60 lbs. to bushel.—A valuable perennial Clover resembling common red Clover, only more spreading, not so tall, later and much harder. It is one of the finest Clovers for permanent pastures and is not so particular about suitable soils. Sow in fall or spring, six to ten pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, **30c**; per 100 lbs., not prepaid, **\$22.00**.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*)—60 lbs. to bushel.—The standard perennial Clover of the world. Valuable in pasture mixtures but its greatest value is as a hay plant either by itself or in connection with Timothy or other grasses. Sow in fall or spring, ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, **35c**; per 100 lbs., not prepaid, **\$25.00**.

Suppling, English or Mammoth Clover—60 lbs. to bushel.—This is the same as common red Clover, only of much larger and ranker growth. Price same as red Clover.



CRIMSON CLOVER

GRASSES

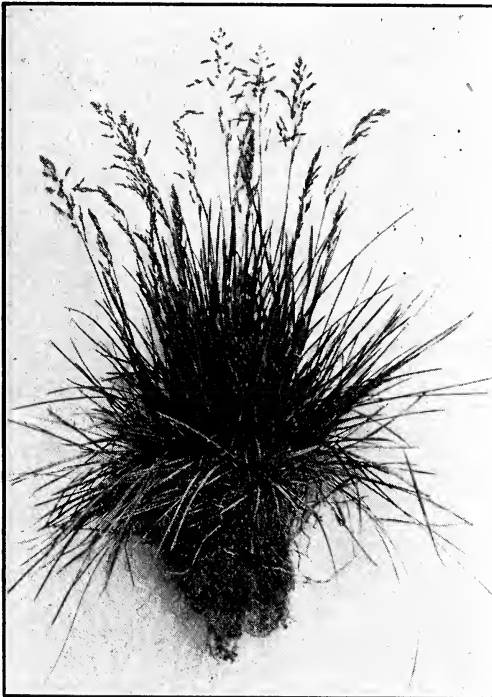
General Directions—Where Grasses are sown by themselves, the soil must be thoroughly broken and harrowed until perfectly smooth and fine. The seed should then be broadcasted and dragged or harrowed in, covering very lightly. Rolling is of great advantage, especially when it is liable to be dry weather. Of course, Grasses may be sown on rough ground, with little or no preparation, but in such cases a much larger amount of seed will be necessary to make a showing. When sown in fall with grain, the seed should be broadcasted on fresh plowed ground after the grain is covered, and then harrow in grass seed and roll or drag so as to pack the soil.

Perennial or English Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*)—Bushel, 14 lbs.—This grass has been introduced in the South in the past few years, and has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. It is very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses, not only valuable green forage, but will yield, when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures, and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. The Perennial Rye Grass is also largely used in the South as a lawn grass. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre; that is, where used by itself. If sown in mixtures much less quantity will suffice. Price, by mail, postpaid, pound, 20c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$12.50.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*)—14 lbs. to bushel.—This grass resembles English Rye Grass con-



ENGLISH RYE GRASS



RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS

siderably, the most notable difference being that in most cases it is an annual, and of course, will not last as long. It is very valuable, vigorous growing grass, suitable for furnishing in very short time a splendid green pasture. It forms a good turf, and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown with success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from 2 to 3 feet high. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre. Price, by mail, postpaid, pound, 25c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$15.00.

Red Top or Herds Grass (*Argostis Vulgaris*)—14 pounds to bushel.—The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Red Top or Herds Grass is any soil that will grow other grasses or good crops of grain; but it is peculiarly adapted to damp situations, and makes its best growth in low, wet lands and its ability to stand any amount of overflowing has caused it to be extensively used throughout the South.

Its chief value is as a pasture grass, although it is largely used in some sections for hay. The preparation of the soil for Red Top is an important item. Since the seed are so small it becomes necessary, in order to produce an even, uniform stand, to have the soil in a well pulverized condition before seed are sown. The seed should then be sown broadcast on the freshly prepared seed bed, covered very lightly and rolled where prac-

tical. The quantity of seed to sow an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed sown, but if fancy cleaned seed are used from six to ten pounds will be ample for seeding an acre.

The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or it may be successfully sown in very early spring. The time to sow will depend, of course, on what is desired in the resulting crop. If it is intended as a winter pasture, of course it is necessary to sow in the fall of the year, but if it is intended only for hay crop, it may be advisable to sow in the very early spring. Price of extra clean seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, 25c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$15.00.

GRASSES—Continued

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)—14 pounds to bushel—The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but south of Tennessee and Kentucky it is not always a success. It is known at least that in Alabama Blue Grass does not seem to root deep enough to enable it to withstand a long dry, hot spell in August. A great deal of Blue Grass is used in Alabama for lawns in cities where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Soil must be rich to grow Blue Grass, and must have been properly prepared by deep plowing and thorough pulverizations. Blue Grass should always be sown in the fall of the year or very early spring. The quantity of seed necessary is not less than thirty to forty pounds of the best quality to the acre. The seed after sowing, must be covered very lightly, and ought always to be rolled. Price, fancy cleaned seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, 25c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$16.00.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*)—45 pounds to bushel—The standard grass in America for hay; used, however, in some sections largely for pasture. It is a rapid growing annual grass, but may be said to be perennial in its character in some sections. The soil best adapted to Timothy is rich loam, and it does not seem to succeed on thin or sandy soil. Soil that is to be sown to Timothy should be thoroughly prepared before seeding. The proper time of the year to sow Timothy in the South is unquestionably in the fall of the year, still it is grown with more or less success planted in very early spring. The quantity of seed necessary to seed an acre will depend on the quality; but where it is to be the sole crop, about fifteen pounds, or one-third of a bushel, should yield a good stand. But, of course, if used in a grass mixture much less should be used. Price of fancy cleaned seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, 15c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.50.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena Elatior*)—11 pounds to bushel—A tall growing perennial grass, with flat leaves and long narrow panicles. It has proven very hardy in Alabama, and may be sown with success either in the fall or spring. If sown in the fall it will grow to be three or four feet high by June and ready to cut for hay as soon as it blooms. Any good soil will grow Oat Grass, and it does much better where the soil is well prepared; still, it has been shown that it will do well in woodland pastures, where it is not possible to make perfect preparations. Meadow Oat Grass is frequently cut green and fed to stock, and a good stand will yield two to three cuttings a season, producing two or three tons of valuable hay. About thirty pounds of seed is necessary to seed an acre. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, 30c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$20.00.

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*)—Meadow Fescue is one of the finest perennial grasses grown in America. It is a very hardy grass, producing an abundance of foliage leaves much broader than ordinary Blue Grass, much thicker and containing considerable more fattening qualities. The seed should be sown broadcast on a freshly prepared seed bed and covered lightly with a harrow. The quantity of seed to sow an acre is two bushels, or say fifty pounds.

The proper time to sow Meadow Fescue, especially in Alabama, is undoubtedly in the fall of the year; still, much more is planted in spring. The proper time to cut this grass for hay is when it is in full bloom and the head stalk is beginning to turn a straw color. A thick stand of this grass will ordinarily yield three tons of valuable hay to the acre. Price of seed by mail, postpaid, pound, 20c. Per 100 lbs., not delivered, \$15.00.

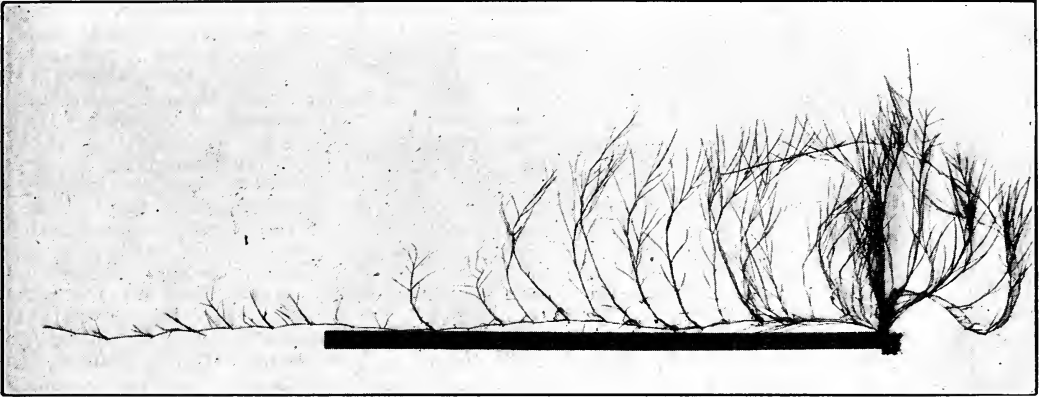
Orchard Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*)—14 pounds to bushel—One of the grandest perennial permanent grasses that can be grown in the South. Will succeed on any soil that makes fair crops of Corn and Cotton, never has to be planted but once, is not a pest and affords practically every month in the year valuable succulent grazing. It may be sown on meadows or in wood lots with little or no preparation, makes an abundance of seed, soon spreads and establishes itself permanently. Orchard Grass is fine for pasture either by itself or in connection with other grasses or clovers. A good stand of Orchard Grass will yield two to three tons to the acre in a season. The proper time to cut for hay is when the seed heads have assumed a light straw color.

Orchard Grass will, of course, do better when the land is thoroughly prepared before sowing. The seed may be sown in August, September, October and November or in February, March and April. When sown alone, twenty to thirty pounds of the best grade of seed should be broadcasted to the acre and covered lightly. Where sown with grain, clover or other grasses less quantity will answer. It is no experiment to try Orchard Grass in the South; being one of the certainties, it ought to be more largely grown. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, 30c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$22.00.



ORCHARD GRASS

GRASSES—Continued



BERMUDA GRASS, SHOWING GROWTH FROM SEED PLANTED IN FEBRUARY—PHOTO TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—There is no question but what Bermuda Grass is the South's most valuable grass because it grows and thrives under conditions that any other grass would perish, moreover will grow on poor rocky and rough situations that no other valuable plant will. It is impossible to have a perfect lawn in the Gulf States, except through the use of Bermuda, and a permanent pasture is difficult without it, and again on rich bottom land the plant grows tall enough to cut for hay and the quantity averages well up with the best. The plant will stand any amount of drought and will bear repeated cuttings and any amount of grazing. Another thing, Bermuda is available nearly the entire year, only heavy frosts kill it down temporarily, but a warm spell will bring it right back. When protected with other grasses or Bur Clover during winter in a pasture the frosts do not kill it down altogether as it will generally have some young growth near the base roots protected by its own growth, that will be available for stock. It is a fact, of course, that Bermuda is difficult to destroy and it is considerable trouble when scattered promiscuously over land that is to be cultivated to other crops, but its root system is not such but that one can easily destroy it. If Bermuda is plowed up thoroughly and harrowed to loosen all roots, in November winter freezes will destroy practically every sprig of it.

It is permissible to sow Bermuda in the fall of the year in connection with grain or other grasses and clovers. The Bermuda will lie dormant in the soil and not grow until the weather gets hot. A stand is more certain, however, from spring and summer plantings. The seed of Bermuda is very small and young plants are very sensitive to cold and heat when the seed begins to sprout but after a short period of growth will take care of themselves under very adverse conditions. Under the most favorable conditions it requires a month to germinate, but more often a greater length of time. Failure to germinate is very frequent even where the seed have been tested and vitality proven. The cause of this is generally a too loose condition of the soil. If the soil be rolled or packed so as to bring the seed in close and hard contact with the seed, much better results will obtain.

From six to eight pounds of seed should be used to the acre.

Price of tested seed by mail, postpaid, pound, **60c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$45.00**.

Johnson Grass—Johnson Grass belongs to the sorghum or cane family, perennial in character, its roots resembling very much the ordinary cane of the bottoms. It is a deep, gross feeder, the roots penetrating very deep in the soil, consequently it is a great drought resister. When Johnson Grass makes its appearance above ground it is very much like young Corn or Sorghum, grows off rapidly, becoming more spindling, produces a blade like sorghum, only finer. It produces a long branching seed stalk and an abundance of seed. Johnson Grass will grow on most any kind of soil, but the richer the soil the better, and it is sown very largely both in the fall and spring. If sown in the fall better results are had by sowing with some kind of grain, as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley. When the grain crop is cut off in the spring, the Johnson Grass will make rapid growth. Such a combination should not be pastured. If sown in the spring results are usually more satisfactory when sown alone. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed, and it should be noted here that a great deal of the Johnson Grass is entirely worthless. Light, chaffy seed has no vitality; only the black, or partially black seed will germinate. Only cleaned seed should be sown, and where used alone at least 40 to 50 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre. But little less with grain, if any, should be used where sown in the fall. Johnson Grass is not profitable where thin. Fall sowings may be harrowed or plowed in lightly on grain, but spring plantings should be covered very lightly. The proper time to harvest for hay is when the plants begin to head. It should not be allowed to mature seed. When well established it can be cut repeatedly if seasonable. The hay is easily cured and without loss of foliage. All classes of live stock are very fond of the hay, and a ready market can always be secured. The yield varies from two to five tons of dry hay to the acre. It should be understood that Johnson Grass is very difficult to eradicate, and where scattered promiscuously over a farm is a great pest, interfering seriously with the cultivation of other crops. Johnson Grass can be confined to any piece of land if not allowed to mature seed, but where stock consume matured seed it will become distributed through droppings of cattle. The best method of eradicating it is by concentrated pasturage with hog or cattle. It may be destroyed by repeated cuttings, because if you don't allow it to go to seed once in two years, it will disappear. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, lb., **20c**. Price by express or freight, bu., of 25 lbs., **\$2.50**.

GRASSES—Continued

Sudan Grass—Tons of literature have been printed about Sudan Grass in the past two years, and some very extravagant assertions made in reference to its value as a hay plant. We have refrained from cataloguing the plant until we could grow it ourselves and see just what there was to it. After growing two crops ourselves we have come to the conclusion that it just about makes good on all the extravagant claims made for it. The plant is an annual and belongs to the non-Saccharine Sorghum family. It is a quick and rapid growing grass, resembling Johnson Grass a great deal, only it grows much faster, two to three times as tall and will yield more hay at a single cutting than twice the best established Johnson Grass meadow. The seed of Sudan looks a good deal like Johnson Grass but is larger, plumper, heavier and of a lighter shade of gray color; in fact, very few dark seeds. The seed germinates better and quicker than Johnson Grass, grows off more rapidly, produces more foliage, a bigger stalk and often attains a height of 15 feet. The yield on good soil often runs to two tons of dry hay to the acre at a single cutting and when seasonable, two or more good cuttings can be made in a single season. The seed may be planted in the latitude of Birmingham about the same time you plant Corn, and will mature at least one good crop planted late as July. It is best to plant on good soil and it is often planted in drills and cultivated like Sorghum, requiring only six to ten pounds to seed an acre, but where broadcasted it is desirable to sow twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. It is generally cut for hay when it begins to head and cured like Sorghum or Johnson Grass. The hay has a sweetish taste, a very high feed value and greatly relished by all classes of live stock. We offer choice re-cleaned seed at 50c per lb., by mail, postpaid; market unsettled, write for special price before buying, stating quantity wanted.

Grass Mixtures

To aid our customers not familiar with the needs of the Southern farmer in securing a desirable permanent pasture or a suitable hay meadow we give some formulas here that we have tried out in the latitude of Birmingham, know that they are a success and will not disappoint the most critical.

Important—The cause of failures with grasses in most cases is lack of proper preparation, poor seed and the sowing of an insufficient quantity to the acre. To get prompt and satisfactory results the above must be looked to. Of course, it's possible to get a start with grasses even where poor preparations are made and insufficient quantity of seed sown, but when this is practiced, it takes some time for the plants to reseed themselves and establish a permanent and profitable thick stand. Another important thing is the seed itself and the sowing of them. It is foolish to sow cheap low grade seed and when sown great care must be exercised not to cover too deep. All grass seed should be barely covered when planted and where thorough preparation has been made rolling or pressing the soil is of great benefit.

McVay's Permanent Pasture Mixture No. 1—This mixture is a fine combination for a permanent evergreen pasture the entire year around, suitable for good average upland. If properly put in and once well established will last indefinitely and prove of great value for all classes of live stock, including hogs. All the plants that go to make up this mixture are perennials that grow out from the roots except the Bur Clover and Lespedeza, both of which reseed abundantly and all the other plants produce an abundance of seed unless grazed unusually heavy so that there is no danger of your stand becoming impaired. The mixture contains 33 pounds of the following: Lespedeza, Re-cleaned Red Top, Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, White Clover, Melilotus (Sweet Clover), Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass, and is sufficient to properly seed one acre. Price, \$6.25 per acre.

NOTE: The Bermuda Grass may be omitted from above if desirable and \$1.00 deducted from the price.

McVay's Permanent Pasture Mixture No. 2—This mixture is particularly desirable on bottom lands and would stand considerable overflowing without serious injury. It is balanced in such a way as to provide the year around a splendid pasture for hogs or any class of live stock. The mixture contains 34 pounds of seed of the following in their proper proportion: Red Top (Fancy Cleaned), Timothy, Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass, Alsike Clover, Lespedeza (Japan Clover), Orchard Grass and Bermuda Grass. Price per acre, \$6.00. **NOTE:** The Bermuda can be left out if not wanted and a deduction of \$1.00 made for the mixture.

McVay's Meadow or Hay Mixture No. 1—This mixture is suitable for good average upland for the production of hay or may afford one good crop of hay and pasture the balance of the year, or could be used altogether for permanent pasture. The mixture contains 36 pounds, well balanced in the proper proportions, as follows: Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Timothy, Melilotus (Sweet Clover), Orchard Grass, English Rye Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass, and Red Clover. Price per acre, \$6.00.

McVay's Meadow or Hay Mixture No. 2—This mixture is especially designed for low rich bottoms and may be used as a meadow for the production of hay or can be turned into permanent pasture at any time. We have seen this mixture afford a splendid crop of hay in June and then serve the balance of the year in permanent pasturage. This mixture contains 37 pounds of the best quality of the following seed: Lespedeza (Japan Clover), Fancy Red Top, Timothy, Rescue Grass (Bromus Unioides), Orchard Grass, Italian Rye Grass and Alsike Clover. Price per acre, \$6.00.

McVay's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed—A permanent evergreen lawn in the South is a difficult proposition, especially where there is no shade because no one grass will withstand the long hot dry spells that usually obtain in August and September. Now where there is no shade it's almost necessary to use Bermuda, but inasmuch as Bermuda gets killed down with frost it becomes necessary to use some other grasses in connection with Bermuda to prolong the green period throughout the winter and early spring months. McVay's evergreen lawn grass will bridge this period and if properly handled and especially where there is some shade, it will produce a beautiful green lawn throughout the summers and winters. Bermuda can be more cheaply had from seed, but it's common practice to set out sprigs of Bermuda and then sow the lawn mixture thickly over all. When one has only Bermuda and wants to prolong his lawn through the winter it's common practice to cut Bermuda down as close as possible, sow grass very thick on the sod and roll, or, better still, make an application of good soil or well and old decayed manure and then roll on the freshly sown seed. After years of observation and practical trials we have brought the mixture up to the highest standard of perfection. Price, pound by mail, postpaid, 35c; by express or freight, not prepaid, pound, 25c; per 100 lbs., \$20.00.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

Peanuts—Peanuts are getting to be one of the most important crops in the South. The increase in acreage is especially noted in sections where the boll weevil prevails. It is not generally understood that the Peanut is a leguminous plant and builds up the soil in like manner as Cow Peas, and its worth as a forage and hay plant is not fully appreciated. The demand for peanuts is growing rapidly, not only for a food for man and beasts, but a number of products are now being manufactured from them, such as peanut oil, peanut butter, etc. There is hardly any food product more wholesome or possesses a higher feed value. The vines or tops of all sorts of Peanuts make a most delicious hay, relished by all classes of live stock as well as hogs. The hay is much improved where more or less of the nuts are harvested with it.

Spanish Peanuts—(*Common White*)—There are several types of Spanish Peanuts. One is a large improved sort, another has red nuts, but the one most in use is the common Spanish Peanut, the shell being small, the nuts closely packed in the shell, and are of a pale red or white color. The latter is generally the only variety of Spanish we can furnish. The plant is bunch in character, admits of close cultivation, the nuts are borne close to the plant, and when the plant is pulled up most of the nuts adhere to the roots. It is the best flavored nut in use. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. By express or freight, ½ pk., 35c; pk., 60c. Write for price in quantity.

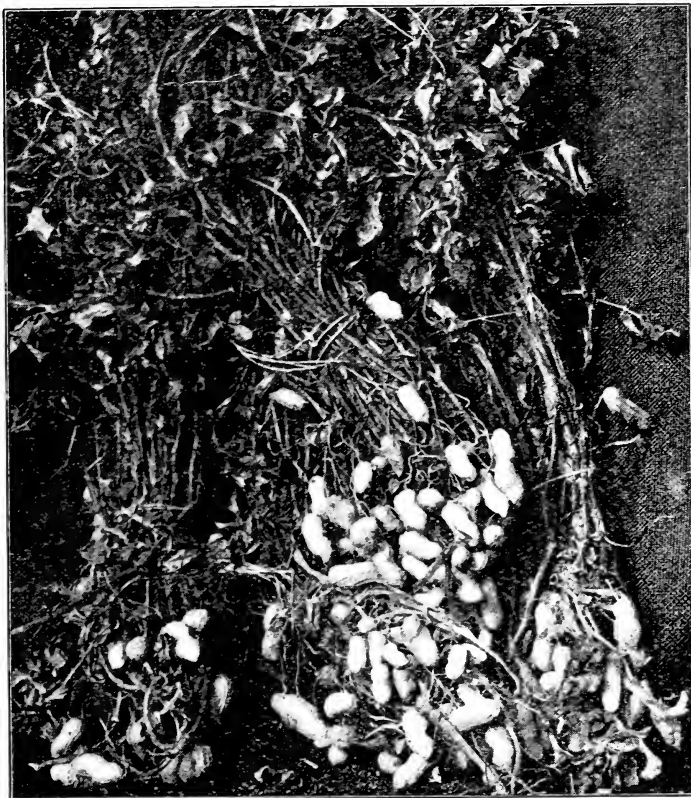
Red Spanish Peanuts—“*Grow more Peanuts*” is getting to be a slogan among the Southern farmers and for good reason. The South is beginning already to build mills for extracting peanut oil so that the farmer will have a ready market for his product the same as cotton seed, no matter how much he may have. The Red Spanish variety is gaining great favor on account of its rich oil content. In growth it's just like the ordinary old-fashioned Spanish Peanut except the nut itself is somewhat larger, of better flavor and contains considerably more oil and the nut is of a bright red color. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. By express or freight, ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c. Write for price in quantity.

Large Red Peanuts—A popular sort in Tennessee and other Southern sections. The Peanuts are long, irregular or crooked in shape, and contain from three to five nuts of deep red skin and of splendid flavor. The variety is running and somewhat late, and should be planted on good soil in order to fill out well. For home consumption it is the very best. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Not delivered, ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

North Carolina Peanuts—In appearance this variety looks like the ordinary Virginia Peanut of Commerce, only it is much smaller, being only a little larger than the Spanish. The hull contains two nuts, pale red and white. The variety fills out well and will yield better on poor soil than any other sort. The vines are spreading in character, the heaviest yielder, and affording the greatest amount of forage of any sort. For a hog pasture it can't be beat. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Not delivered, ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Jumbo—This is a very large type of the Virginia Peanut, producing on good soil enormous hulls, and when filled out contain two and sometimes three large nuts. This is a fine sort for home consumption, but ought to be planted on good soil for the best results. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Not delivered, ½ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Virginia—This is the standard sort of commerce, a vigorous grower, splendid yielder, and more largely planted than any other sort. The hull is of good size, as well as the nuts, and the quality is of the very best. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. Not delivered, ½ pk., 35c; pk., 60c.



PEANUTS

Important

Peanuts are getting to be such an important crop in the South that we have provided a large stock to take care of the demand. Write us how many you are going to plant and let us quote you special prices.

LEGUMINOUS FORAGE PLANTS

A leguminous plant is one that has the properties of enriching soil where grown. The roots of such plants are infested with bacteria or colonies of infinitely small micro-organisms, which inhabit the modules found distributed on different parts of the roots. These micro-organisms feed upon the roots of such plants, and in turn supply the plant with nitrogen that they are able to assimilate from the air. The importance of plants that store up nitrogen in the soil is now very generally understood. The Cow Pea is a good example of a leguminous plant.

The Fertilizer Problem—What is the Southern farmer to do when commercial potash both sulphate and muriate is up to four hundred to four hundred and fifty dollars per ton? This, of course, will end with the European War as it is known that America draws their entire supply of potash from Germany, which of course, cannot ship any to the United States while engaged in war. So guano containing potash or, in fact, any complete fertilizer or one containing potash at all, is prohibitive in price. Much kicking is being indulged in by the Southern farmer who believes he cannot make Cotton and Corn without giving up all the profits to the fertilizer trust. This condition is really a God-send to the farmer, forcing him to do something that he has always been too lazy or ignorant to do, that is, make his own fertilizer through a larger planting of the leguminous plants. The amount of money wasted by the Southern farmer in depending solely on commercial fertilizers would soon make him independent. Tons of literature and millions of money are expended every year preaching the great economic value of leguminous plants as a source of fertilizers and while many are awake finally, it's still astonishing the number of the Southern farmers who, through neglect, laziness and ignorance, fail to take advantage of the profits arising through the use of these wonderful plants.

Soy, or Soja Bean

A great amount of experimental work has been done in breeding new varieties until there is now a considerable list of desirable sorts suitable for most all sections of the United States. The character of growth

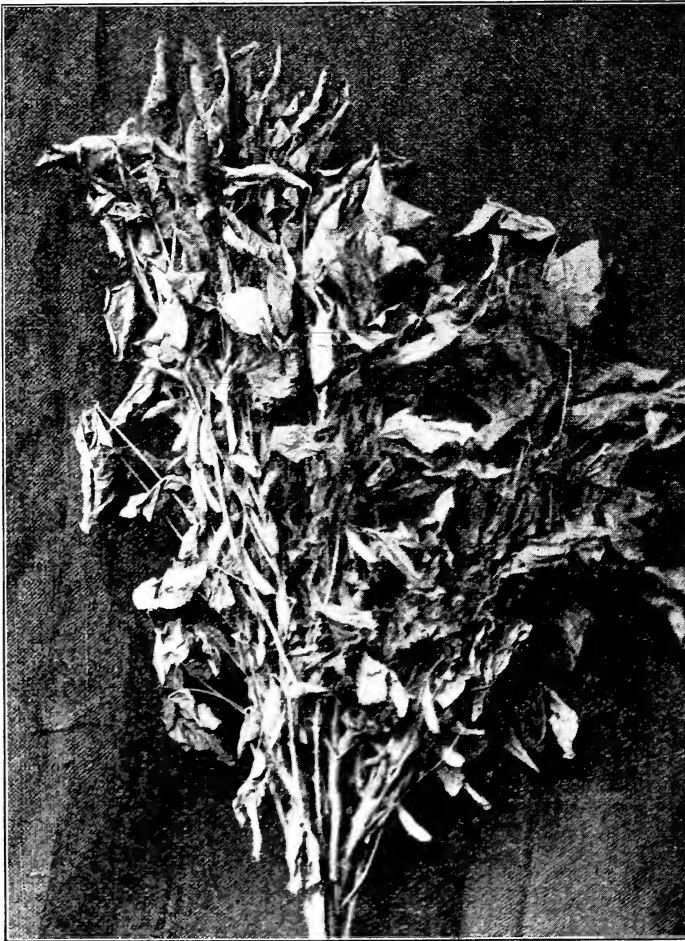
of the different sorts is very much alike, but they vary widely in time of maturity, and the seed, differing in size, range in color from yellow, pale yellow, brownish white, green and black, and differ in shape from oblong, round, to flat. It is principally used in the South for fertilizing purposes, although considerable of it is made into hay and no small quantity is cut and fed green. The hay is very nutritious, as likewise the bean when fully matured. Experience has proven that Soja Bean may be planted in like manner and at any time one would plant Cow Peas. Soja Beans, however, are mostly planted in drills and given some cultivation. They are rarely ever sown broadcast. The vines are bushy and vigorous, entirely self-supporting.

The plant possesses many advantages over the Cow Peas in that the hay is more easily harvested, more nutritious, more easily cured, and will yield a heavier crop of seed. They will not thrive on as poor soil as Cow Peas and are not as valuable a fertilizer, nor is the seed of Soja Bean in the same class as the Cow Peas as a food for man. It should be understood, though, that Soja Beans are leguminous plants and enrich the soil through the work of bacteria on its root system.

Varieties—We can't tell at this writing, just what varieties we will have in 1917, or what the prices will be. Best thing is to write.

Mammoth Southern Yellow—Our experiments have shown this late variety more desirable for the South than any other sort. It makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drought

and disease, and decidedly the heaviest yielder of grain. It is one of the latest in maturity. By mail, post-paid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Price by express or freight, pk., 75c. It is best to write for price when ready to buy.



MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEAN

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS—Continued

Velvet Bean

Perhaps no other crop has been so rapidly growing in popularity for a number of years as has the Velvet Bean for pasturage and soil building. No other of the annual legume crops is so rank growing, and will furnish so much stock feed, and at the same time add so much to soil fertility.

Just at this time when the price of commercial fertilizer is soaring sky high, this great crop takes on new importance. We take it for granted that all are familiar with the fact that our legume crops, such as Peas, Beans, Beggarweeds, Clovers, Peanuts, etc., have the ability to take up the nitrogen from the air, through their leaves and deposit it in the soil. All the legume crops have this ability, but in varying degree, owing to habit of growth, denseness of foliage, etc. The Velvet Bean being of such luxuriant growth adds very large amounts of nitrogen to the soil. Careful experiments that have been conducted, show that the plant food added by a crop of Velvet Beans, where the entire crop of vines is turned under, sometimes amounts to as much as that contained in 2200 pounds of cotton seed meal, or as that contained in 1100 pounds of dried blood. Direct observation of the benefit to a crop following a good crop of Velvet Beans will convince any one that this estimate is not extravagant. Aside from the plant food drawn from the air and stowed in the soil for the use of the succeeding crops, must be reckoned also the benefit of the humus added by the tremendous amount of vegetable matter turned under.

As to the best disposition to make of a crop of Velvet Beans, three ways might be suggested: First—Convert the crop into hay for sale in that form. It has been determined by experiments along that line that for every \$100.00 worth of hay of this kind sold, that perhaps \$90.00 worth of fertilizer is sold, and this added to the fact that the crop is very difficult to convert into hay, makes the handling of the crop in this manner undesirable. Second—The beans may be harvested for grinding and feeding to stock and the entire crop of vines be turned under. In some cases this is the best disposition to make of the crop. The seed are not difficult to harvest. Third—Convert them into dairy and meat products. We believe this to be the great method by which our Southern farmers may secure the utmost from this great crop. Converted into beef or pork products only a small percentage of the fertilizing value is taken from the farm. In comparison with other feeding materials Velvet Beans produced the most gain and at the least cost per pound of any of the feeds used in some experiments that have been conducted in feeding beef cattle.

No crop is better for carrying hogs through the late winter than a field of Velvet Beans, and when supplemented with corn, will produce gain as rapidly and as economically as any feed that has been tried for this purpose.

The dairyman also finds this crop to be a most valuable one for him. In some instances milk has been produced for almost one-fourth less than where cotton seed meal was used. Velvet Beans can be pastured throughout the winter, both vines and beans remain palatable for cattle throughout the season from about the first frost.

These beans can be grown in all the territory usually known as the cotton belt; in fact, the introduction of the new early varieties has extended it above that line.

Velvet Beans do best when given a support for the vines. A very excellent plan is to plant corn in about six foot rows and at the time plant the beans at about the rate of one peck per acre right in the row with the corn. This will secure a maximum of both vines and beans. Where it is not wished to overrun the corn too badly with the vines they may be planted in every other row of the corn and in this way a fair crop of beans can be had without too much overspreading of the corn.

Early Speckled (90 to 100 days)—There are a number of different varieties of Velvet Beans such as the old Florida Speckled, The White Lyon, Chinese Velvet and Yokahoma, but the early type now developed and known as the Early Speckled is so far superior to any other sort that we have abandoned the handling of any but the early sort. This variety will actually mature dry beans in the latitude of Birmingham within 90 days' time if planting is deferred until it gets hot. For example, if you plant by July first and it's at all seasonable you will have ripe beans by October first, and before frost. The earlier they are planted the longer it will take for maturity. This is due to the fact that Velvet Beans grow off very slow, when vines are young and weather cool. We would advise planting as a general rule in May. We prefer planting in the same row with the Corn, dropping a hill between each hill or stalk of Corn. We let the Corn get about knee high before planting the beans; in this way the beans get about two workings with the Corn, which is of great benefit. Price of choice well matured seed, tested as to vitality: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; by mail, postpaid; not prepaid, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.



VELVET BEAN

Other Velvet Beans

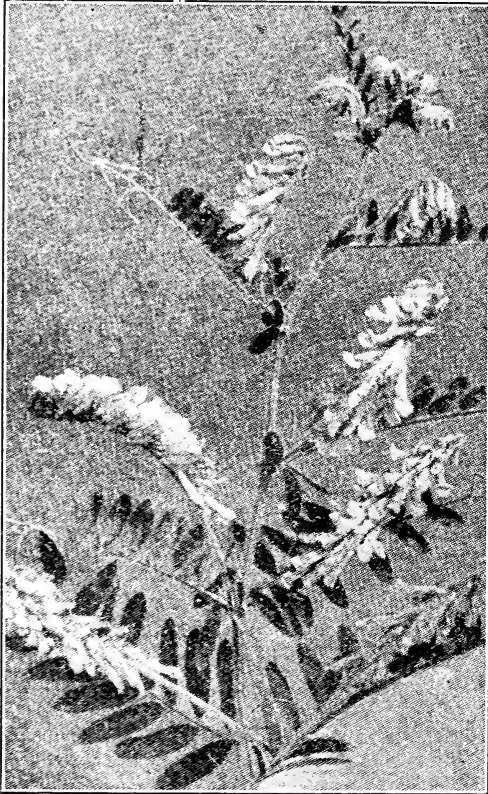
We expect to have other Velvet Beans to offer in 1917, and the prices will be much cheaper than heretofore. We urge our customers to write us for what they want, because by that time we can tell just what we will have and can make close prices by mail.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS—Continued

Vetches

Most of the Vetch seed comes from European countries, mainly Germany, Austria, Russia and Northern France, and on account of the war but little if any can be shipped to the United States. Consequently, the seed are scarce and high, in fact, practically off the market.

Hairy Vetches (*Vicia Villosa*)—There is no standard weight for a bushel, although a measured bushel will weigh about 60 pounds. Several species of Vetches are grown with more or less success in the South,



VETCHES

but only one may be planted in the fall of the year with assurance of success. Hairy or Sand Vetch is the true winter Vetch, and takes the place in winter that Cow Peas do in summer. It is known in some sections as Winter Cow Peas, and is used for every purpose that Cow Peas are. The seed of Hairy Vetch have a hard shell, like Okra, but are darker in color, round and not so large. When the plant makes its appearance above ground it resembles somewhat an English Pea, only the foliage is finer and will make considerably more vine. The question of suitable soil for Vetch is less important than with most any other crop. It seems to grow successfully anywhere the Cow Pea thrives, on thin, sandy lands unproductive to Cow Peas and on lime land where Cow Peas do not seem to produce a good crop of seed. The preparation necessary for Hairy Vetches will depend on what is desired in the resulting crop. If sown by itself for the production of hay or fertilizing, the soil should be prepared as though you were going to sow Wheat or Oats. If sown with other grasses or winter grain the preparation necessary for such grasses or grains will answer for the Vetches. Generally speaking, thorough preparations will have great influence on the crop. If Vetch is sown by itself no less than thirty to forty pounds should be used in seeding an acre, but where sown with winter grain, grasses or clover, half this amount will answer. The proper time to sow is from August to November, care being taken to avoid hot dry weather. The seed are usually broadcasted and harrowed in, but where sown with grain deeper covering may be given without serious danger. No cultivation is given. Vetch will afford bountiful winter grazing for all classes of live stock, either by itself or in connection with winter grains and clovers. It may be made into hay by cutting in the spring when the plants are in bloom, or just before the seed pods are grown. Care should be exercised in handling the hay to prevent loss of leaves. The feed value of Vetch hay is very high, being equal, pound for pound, with Wheat bran; so, from this, it is easy for the Southern farmer to realize its feed value. Vetch and Wheat are a fine combination for the production of hay. It is largely sown also with winter Turf Oats, Rye, Barley, Crimson and Bur Clover. It should be understood that Vetches are leguminous plants and enrich the soil where grown in the same manner as do Cow Peas. So it ought to be easy for farmers to realize the great economical importance in their growth. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, lb., 35c. Write for special prices in quantity.

Spring Vetches (*Vicia Sativa*, known also as *Winter Vetch* and *Oregon Winter Vetch*)—This type of Vetch is much like Hairy Vetches in character of growth, and is used for the same purposes. It is not so hardy or resistant to cold weather, but in certain sections of the South where the winters are very mild it is used in preference to the Hairy Vetch. The seed of Spring Vetches are much larger than the Hairy Vetch, not so round, being more flat and a lighter shade of color. They are planted both in the fall and early spring, either by themselves or in connection with winter grain, grasses or clovers. The same general directions given for Hairy Vetch will answer for Spring Vetches. Price, by mail, postpaid, lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., not prepaid, \$10.00.

Canada Field Peas

This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the Cow Pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact, it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently, it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of the year when the Cow Pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry, hot weather has passed. They can be sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre and will afford fine grazing within ninety days after sowing, or, if allowed to mature, will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

It should be understood that Canada Peas are a leguminous forage plant, and enrich the ground in the same manner as the Cow Pea. So they are frequently sown and turned under for a green maturing crop. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Prices fluctuate; better write when ready to buy

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS—Continued

We are large dealers in Cow Peas, and will buy or sell any quantity. If you have peas to sell, it might pay you to correspond with us. If you want to buy, let us know variety, with quantity, you want and we will quote you. We often have many sorts not listed. Write for complete list.

California Black Eye—An extremely early sort, maturing peas in six to eight weeks. The pea is large, kidney-shaped, has a distinct black eye. It may be called bunch variety, as it does not put out any long runners except when planted in Corn. When planted in the open it does not make any runners to amount to anything. It is very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two crops can always be made, and if seasons are favorable, three crops can be taken off the same land in one season, provided the first crop be planted in early April. In quality it surpasses them all. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for price in quantity.

Brabham—A comparatively new pea, but one of the grandest ever discovered and we hope to see the day when every farmer in the South will be growing them. The pea is small, roundish in shape and speckled like the Whippoorwill. At first glance it looks like a small Whippoorwill. It is the product of a cross between the Iron and some speckled type. There are many odd hybrids of Cow Peas; in fact, so many as to make it impossible to classify them. The pea is hard, not so subject to weevil as some sorts, the vines makes an immense big bush, spreading in character like an umbrella, holds its foliage and keeps on bearing successive crops, making it particularly desirable both for the production of hay as well as grain. You surely ought to send us an order to get in the seed of the best Cow Pea grown. It's not only prolific and a big yielder, but resistant to Cow Pea diseases. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for price in quantity.

The Iron—A small hard pea, resembling the Clay, vigorous runner, almost entirely resistant to any disease, prolific and especially desirable for hay or pasture. This pea when shattered out on the ground in fall of year will lie in soil all winter without decaying and come up in spring. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in season.

Unknown or Wonderful—A very vigorous rank growing variety especially valuable for hay. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Clay Pea—The old standard variety, resembling the Unknown, or Wonderful Pea, except the pea is somewhat smaller and more round. Price: Postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Red Ripper—A very productive, vigorous growing sort, and is much earlier than either the Clay or the Unknown. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Black—A very fine variety for fertilizing purposes. The pea is much larger than either the Clay or Unknown, and is pure black. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Whippoorwill—The old standard popular sort, bunch in character and very early. It is largely used not only in producing a pea crop, but hay as well. Its chief value lies in the fact that being so early two crops can be grown, or they can be planted late in the season and still mature. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Mixed Peas—For sowing for hay, pasturage or fertilizing, these are just as good as any. They are more easily obtained and always cheaper. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Black Eye—Late running sort, fine for eating purposes. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for price in quantity.

Small White Lady Pea—Late running, prolific sort, very choice as table pea. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c. Write for price in quantity.

White Crowder—The most popular sort for table use. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c. Write for price in quantity.

White Grey Eye—A vigorous running, medium late sort, of fine eating quality, and the most prolific of any. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

New Era—An early small blue speckled sort, bunch in character; popular in the North on account of quick maturity. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Purple Hull—A large white pea, having a purplish eye, and the hull when nearly matured is of purple color. The variety is a runner, very prolific. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

About Prices—When this catalogue is written, it is impossible to know what prices will be in effect in spring and summer or just what sorts we can supply. It's best to write us in season, and get a list of varieties we can supply, as well as prices.

Giant Beggar Weed

This is another valuable leguminous forage plant, grown largely in the State of Florida, also other States now; each year its value is better known, not only for fertilizing purposes, but for producing hay as well as green forage. This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelous rank growth where no other vegetable seems to thrive. This is due, of course, to the plant's ability to utilize the free nitrogen of the atmosphere through the work of bacteria on its roots. This plant has renovated and is bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of land in Florida that heretofore were a mere waste. The seeds of Beggar Weed should be planted from April to July. It may be sown broadcast like Millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow to the height of two or three feet, and if put on good soil will grow even much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are usually sown to the acre. Beggar Weed can be used to great advantage in sowing in corn at last plowing. When the corn is harvested the Beggar Weed will afford splendid pasture for hogs, cows, horses and other live stock, by which it is much relished and very fattening. It produces excellent hay, but where this is the purpose it is, of course, necessary to sow in a situation where the hay can be cut. Write for price of seed in quantity. Price of seed: Lb., 75c. By mail, postpaid.

REMEMBER—We are always in the market to buy seed. Write us when you have anything to offer.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

(*Brassica Napus*)

Caution—The reputation of Rape as a desirable forage plant has suffered greatly in the past two years due altogether to the fact that a large per cent of the seed sold as Essex Rape has been a fraud. It is a fact, not generally known, that there is a number of different types of Rape seed, some grown in the Northwest, some in Japan, France and Holland. The seed look alike, so it opens up a great field for fraud. Now the genuine

Dwarf Essex Rape generally costs about twice as much as other common types of Rape and there is no way to tell the difference except by the plant itself. The Dwarf Essex Rape is an entirely different plant from other Rapes, making a much larger plant, broader leaves, more nutritious, digestible and of much better flavor. Now the average party who tries Rape for the first time, not knowing the difference, gets disappointed and gives up the plant as overrated or altogether a fraud. The great desire to get something cheap or save a few cents on seed for an acre is the greatest curse today of agriculture.

The seed of rape in appearance is just like an ordinary Turnip seed, and it might be said that they may be planted in the same manner as Turnips and in any month in the year in which Turnips may be sown. But since Rape is a hardy plant—in fact, a cold weather plant—experiments have shown that it will only be profitable to sow this plant in Alabama in the fall of the year or early spring. Rape is a very gross feeder, consequently it should always be planted on extra good soil to obtain the best results, but since it is to be used exclusively for a green pasture practically little loss of plant food will be experienced, as the stock will return practically all the plant food that has been taken up from the soil. The ground should be prepared by deep plowing, pulverized well, and the seed should be put in to about the same depth as Turnips, or one inch, and where practical the ground should be rolled. The seed germinate quickly, and when just above the ground they look identical with Ruta Baga Turnips, but will grow off more rapidly, soon become erect, and throw out numerous branches from the main stalk. It is available for pasture usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down, spring up very rapidly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. When stock are first



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

turned in on Rape they will not take to it quickly, but they will soon acquire a liking for it and will eat it ravenously. Care must be taken at first not to allow stock to remain on Rape too long, as when they eat to excess it is very liable to produce bloating. It is best to start with to turn the cattle on it only about an hour or two, and that in the middle of the day, when the stock are not very hungry, and when the dew is off the plants, because when the plants are wet the danger from bloating is largely increased. The quantity of seed to plant an acre will depend somewhat on what is desired in the pasture, but usually from five to eight pounds of seed, when broadcasted, will yield a sufficient stand, but when it is drilled and workings are to ensue, one-half this amount will be sufficient. It is frequently planted in drills and cut for green food for all classes of live stock during the winter. All classes of stock do well on Rape, but it is especially valuable for hogs and poultry, and furnishes the greatest quantity of forage at the least cost of anything that we know of. Dwarf Essex Rape is largely planted by market gardeners who cultivate it in drills, bunch it and sell for greens or more often for collards, which it greatly resembles and is splendid for the home table. Price: By mail, postpaid, pound, 25c. Write for price in quantity.

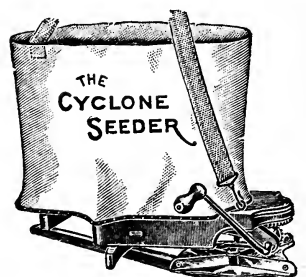
Seed Sowers

If you want a seed sower by mail, write us for special delivered price.

Every farmer ought to have a hand broadcast seed sower. You distribute the seed more uniform, better stands result and the saving of seed alone in a few hours will more than pay for the sower, which will last for years if taken care of.

Pierce-Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower (For sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.)—The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds, Millet, Cow Peas, Sorghum, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00 each.

Cyclone Seeder—This is one of the simplest and best cheap seeders on the market. It is very useful on any farm, and where any seed are to be sown will pay for itself in one day. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Barley, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Alfalfa, Clover, Millet, Turnips, Rape and, in fact, practically all seed. Easily adjusted to the different seed. Full directions accompany each machine. Price, each, \$1.50.



MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

On this page is given several useful plants both for forage and other uses. Farmers who have in mind to diversify their crops ought not to overlook these.

Speltz or Emmer

This is an early maturing drought resisting grain in great use in the Northwest where the seasons are short; but after several years' experience with the plant in the South, we find it to be of great economical value. The grain itself looks a little like Barley, only has a heavier shuck on it, making it somewhat larger and a measured bushel lighter. It may be planted in the South either in early fall or spring and will mature within 90 days a much heavier crop of dry hay than Oats and of higher feed value. We have had better results planting in early spring, prepare the ground as for Oats or Wheat and broadcast or drill in two bushels to the acre. It grows rapidly, heads out before Wheat, makes two or three times the weight to the acre and the straw and whole plant is much more nutritive than either Wheat or Oat Straw. The plant is a sure crop and is not affected by rust or any other diseases. The grain is fine for poultry, hogs and is readily eaten by all classes of live stock. We urge Southern farmers to try this wonderful stooling productive grain. A measured bushels weighs about forty pounds and two bushels is usually sown broadcast to the acre. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., **10c**; qt., **20c**.. Write for price when ready to buy.

Broom Corn

A most valuable crop for the Southern farmer as there is an unlimited demand for the brush from broom factories, the price is high and likely to remain so for some time. Write the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., and get a bulletin on the subject.

Oklahoma Dwarf—An early variety of Broom Corn about five feet high with brush 18 to 20 inches long and of a splendid tough fiber. It's easily grown and harvested, making it a great favorite and then it yields just about the same as the taller evergreen sort. Price of seed: By mail, postpaid, lb., **15c**. Write for price when ready to buy.

Improved Evergreen—This is the best variety for the South. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by Southern farmers in the growth of Broom Corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow Broom Corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and thin to 6 or 8 inches in drill. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed are in a soft, milky condition. Grow about 8 to 10 feet high. Plant 10 to 15 lbs. to an acre. Price: Lb., **15c**, by mail, postpaid. Write for price when ready to buy.

Buckwheat

This plant is not as extensively grown in the South as it should be, for it has been demonstrated that it can be successfully grown in nearly every Southern state where grain crops are grown, and can be made a profitable crop for the flour, while its principal use has only been to furnish a pasture for bees, for which it is excellent. We handle the two varieties named below, which are considered the best. Sow one bushel broadcast in May to July per acre. Weight, 52 pounds per bushel.

Japanese—Is earlier than the Silver Hull, more productive and does not require as much per acre. Price: By mail, postpaid, lb., **20c**. By express or freight, pk., **75c**.

Silver Hull—The grain of this variety is a beautiful light gray color, and is being preferred for flour. It blooms much longer than other varieties and is being highly prized by bee raisers. Price: By mail, postpaid, lb., **20c**. By express or freight, pk., **75c**.

Upland Rice

There is big money in growing Upland Rice, and if you will order a small quantity you will be astonished at the results. The Upland sort is very much like the Lowland Rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like Peas and Beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored same as Oats or Wheat. It possesses very high feed value, and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowls, etc. Price of seed: By mail, postpaid, qt., **20c**. By express or freight, pk., **\$1.00**. If quantity is wanted, write for special price.

Chufas, or Earth Almonds

The Chufas is a species of ground-nut growing near the surface and easily reached. The plant resembles some green forage grass and produces a delicious small nut, resembling the Almond in taste and very rich in food-producing matter. They are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. In some sections are largely used for hog pasture, and are considered a very economical crop for hogs, as the hogs can do the harvesting, and are very fattening. Plant from the middle of March to the first of June in rows three feet apart, dropping three to four Chufas about one foot apart. Cover to the depth of two inches. One peck will plant an acre. Price of seed: By mail, postpaid, pt., **20c**; qt., **35c**. Write for price when ready to buy.

Sunflower

Do you realize that Sunflower seed is a good money crop? It's easy to grow 50 to 75 bushels to the acre and the average price for years has been one dollar per bushel and more. There are a number of varieties, but the large heading sorts, such as the Russian, are the heaviest yielders. The seed are either black or gray and dark striped. The seed are valuable as a feed proposition for poultry and hogs. Price: Lb., by mail, postpaid, **20c**. By express or freight, per 100 lbs., **\$10.00**.

SORGHUM

Sorghum—One of the most profitable hay plants that can be grown in the South. If properly handled, nothing produces more wholesome hay. Sorghum may be sown any time from April to middle of August. Two cuttings can always be made, and sometimes three or more if very seasonable. If sown broadcast alone two to three bushels should be used to the acre. If sown with Peas one-half of this amount would do. If



JAPANESE SEEDED RIBBON CANE

planted in drills a peck to a half bushel will answer. If grown for syrup only about half a peck is required to the acre. Farmers in growing for syrup will find it profitable to save the seed, as ready sale is always found for them. Sorghum should be cut for hay when it begins to form heads, or can be cut much sooner if smaller stalks are desired. Great care must be exercised in curing to prevent damage or injury from overheating, the object being to prevent the product becoming sour. Sorghum is very exhausting on land, and will not prove profitable on thin land except it be fertilized.

Caution—Some writers claim that Sorghum is not injurious to live stock when green, and it is a fact that it can be fed sparingly, but it is a well known fact that death frequently occurs from eating green Sorghum. No stock should be grazed on it, because it is much safer to cut and feed sparingly. Sorghum is vastly more profitable made into hay, when it affords a most wholesome food.

About Prices—When this catalogue is written we cannot tell anything about prices of Sorghum seed for 1917, so we urge our customers to write us, stating how much they want, and let us quote special prices by mail.

Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane—This variety of sorghum is called Seeded Ribbon Cane, because it produces an unusually large stalk, nearly as large as the large Sugar Cane or Ribbon Cane, and the stalk grows much taller. It is prolific in juice, and the juice will run higher in sugar than any other sort. It is the heaviest yielder of juice or molasses of any other sort, and an acre will frequently turn out from four to six hundred gallons of molasses. The product is thick and bright and of the same flavor as the large Sugar Cane. This plant has a sprangle top, bearing seed in a loose branching head, the seed themselves being somewhat smaller than sorghum, lighter and usually covered with a bright red husk. Care should be exercised not to let the plant stand too long before grinding, otherwise the stalk will become pithy and the yield greatly diminished. But, if the plants are cut just as the seed become mature, it will far outyield any other sort. For the production of molasses we consider it by far the most valuable sort on our list. A half peck is plenty for an acre. Plant and cultivate just like Sorghum. Price: By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for price in large quantities.

Honey Drip—A tall growing Sorghum, large stalk, medium late, particularly sweet and turning out a splendid quality of syrup. Most too coarse for hay or forage, but a great favorite in some localities for the production of molasses. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for price in quantity.

Early Amber—This variety is not desirable for syrup because it makes a small slim stalk and less juice than any other sort. But it is extremely early in maturity, produces a small stalk, and is the variety mainly used for sowing broadcast for hay. It is planted in the South from April until the first of August, and under favorable conditions will produce from one to three cuttings from the same sowing. The seed, most of them at least, have a black husk. Price of seed: By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, pt., 10c; qt., 20c.

Orange Sorghum—This variety is used largely for the production of forage or hay, as well as the production of molasses. It is a medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk; stands up well and contains considerable more juice than the early Amber.

It makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25% more tonnage to the acre than Amber. But the hay, unless sown very thickly, will be somewhat coarser, although sweeter. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. Price: By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. Write for price in quantity.

Red Top Sorghum—This is a distinct type of sorghum which is known under various names, such as Sumach, Negro Head, etc. It is later than Orange, produces a much larger stalk, does not grow quite so tall, but the plant contains more juice and will afford more molasses to the acre than Orange, although the syrup is darker. It is largely planted for both syrup and forage, on account of its yield of molasses and on account of the heavy tonnage it makes to the acre, and the fact that it does not blow down or fall down as easily as other sorts, and when properly cured the hay is excellent. It is largely planted for cutting green and feeding to hogs. The seed are small, almost perfectly round, and of a red color. Price of seed: By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. Write for price in quantity.

Notice—The price on Sorghum and Millet Seed fluctuates widely so a catalogue price does not mean anything. Write us for prices and state quantity.

MILLET SEED

There are several different types of Millet; in fact the Sorghums in some localities are known as Millets. There is a wide difference in the character of growth of the Millets that we handle, but all are of considerable importance to the South and their virtues and uses are clearly defined under the separate headings.

Tennessee German Millet—This is the true large headed tall German or Golden Millet. On good soil the plants will grow often $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and when cut when the head is about half grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. It is very quick in maturity and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. The seed may be planted any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured, and, if cut in the morning, is generally ready to stack late in the evening of the same day. It is very necessary to sow Millet on good land for the best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50, not delivered. Write for price in quantity.

Pearl or Cat Tail Millet (Horse Millet)—This plant is known under several different names, such as Pencillaria, Manz's Wonderful Forage Plant, and a few other fake names. There are two or three different types of this plant, but the character of growth of each is practically the same, and no distinction is shown in describing the usefulness of this plant. The seed are small, about twice the size of German Millet, of a yellowish brown or grey color and is of an irregular or pointed shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like Sorghum or Teosinte. It is spreading in character and, after being cut, will stool out enormously, often producing two dozen or more shoots from the same plant. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It will produce an abundance of fodder which, however, will powder up badly, and it is generally more economical to cut and feed green. It grows very rapidly after getting a start and if seasonable will bear repeated cuttings. The green forage is very nutritious and relished by all classes of live stock. It is particularly valuable for cutting and feeding green to cows and horses from July until frost. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like Sorghum or Corn, requiring only about five pounds of seed to plant an acre. On good soil it is sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. When this plant matures or heads out it resembles the cat tail of the swamps. It is often allowed to mature to be cut and shocked for hay, but we believe that its greatest uses is as a green forage plant to be cut and fed green while young. Price of seed, delivered: By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, 30c. lb., Write for price in large quantities.

Japanese or Barnyard Millet—(This valuable forage plant is also sold under various fake and fraudulent names.) This is a rapid growing annual Millet known in some sections as billion dollar grass. It is a forage plant of great value, producing a luxuriant growth on any average soil that will grow Corn or Cotton. It is frequently cut and fed green as a green forage crop, or it can be made into hay. It is relished by all classes of live stock, and there are no injurious effects from feeding it. The seed may be sown in Alabama from April until August. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Price of seed: Lb., 15c. By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, lb., 20c. Write for quantity price.

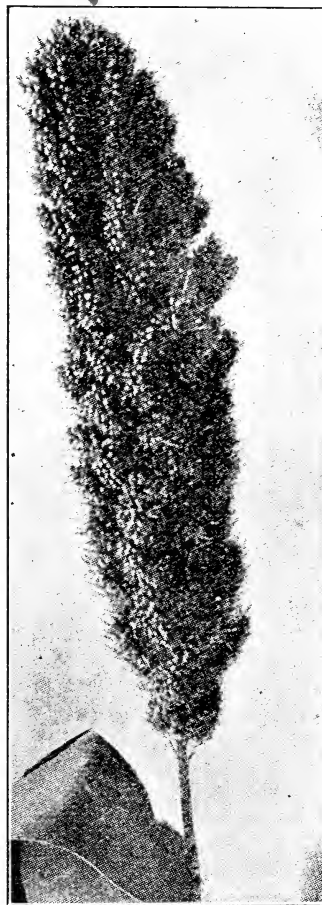
Teosinte—Sometimes called a continuous cutting forage crop. This is a tall annual closely resembling the common Corn in appearance and habit. It also, like Kaffir Corn and Milo-Maize, is a non-saccharine Sorghum, but is widely different in habit of growth. It is enormously branching in its growth; a single stalk has been known to bear as many as 60 suckers. The soil best suited for Teosinte is any soil that will produce a good crop of Corn. It can be cut repeatedly and cured for hay, and when cut will grow out remarkably fast. All classes of stock are very fond of it. Fifty tons of green fodder have been made from an acre of Teosinte. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, 2 to 3 seed to a hill; 4 to 5 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Price: Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c. By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone.

IMPORTANT TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Make up your mind what you are going to plant during 1917 and write us for advice and special prices. We have the goods you want and as to quality no one has better—no matter what price may be asked for the seed. All we ask is a trial at your order, as we know we are in position to meet any legitimate competition and further that we can in most instances save you money.

If our seed are not just as we represent them to you, they can be returned to us and we will pay transportation charges both ways.

We are willing at all times to send free samples of our seed, just to show you what quality you can expect should you order from us. The point with us is, we want to please you and convince you as well, that we are in position to supply any seeds you want; are willing to compare quality and then show you where you can save money by trading with a **Southern Seed House**.



TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET

FORAGE CROPS FOR THE SOUTH

We list on this page a number of valuable non-saccharine plants that belong to the Sorghum family. They are great drought-resisting plants and thriving when Corn and Sorghum dry up, and will never fail to make a valuable fodder or hay crop. The hay itself is not so full of nutriment as well cured Sorghum, but if the seed are allowed to mature, the hay or stover surpasses Sorghum for the reason that the seed of non-saccharine Sorghums is excellent feed for man or beast.

Kaffir Corn

Also called "chicken corn." This is another non-saccharine Sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is largely used for chicken feed. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow one half bushel to an acre in drills. There are two varieties, White and Red. Often sown broadcast, like Sorghum, two bushels to acre.

White Kaffir—The most popular on account of the seed being larger and cheaper. Price: Lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid; express or freight, pk., 75c.

Red Kaffir—Grows taller than the white, seed smaller, ripens earlier, yield heavier. Lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone. By express or freight, pk., 75c. Write for price in quantity.

Jerusalem Corn

This is claimed by practical growers to be an improvement on the Kaffir Corn. It is a non-saccharine Sorghum, and one of the best and surest of the grain crops for dry countries and seasons. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and 3 to 5 on side

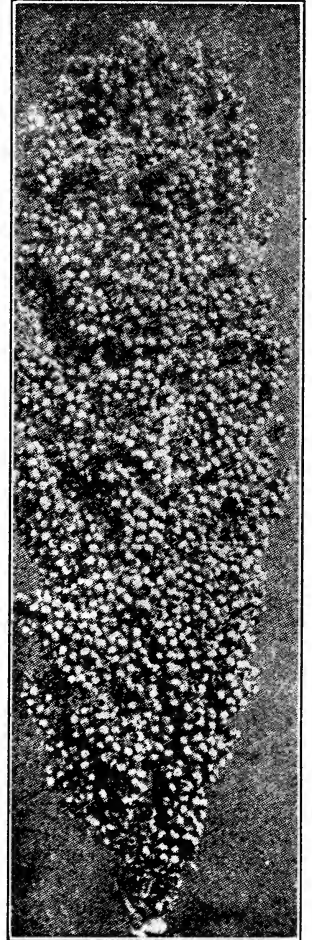
shoots; grain pure white, nearly flat. Both as a forage and grain crop it is a success. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre in drills; 40 to 50 pounds, broadcast. The heads of this plant are similar in size and shape to those in the Milo-Maize cut given on this page. Price: By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, lb., 15c. Write for price in quantity.

Milo-Maize

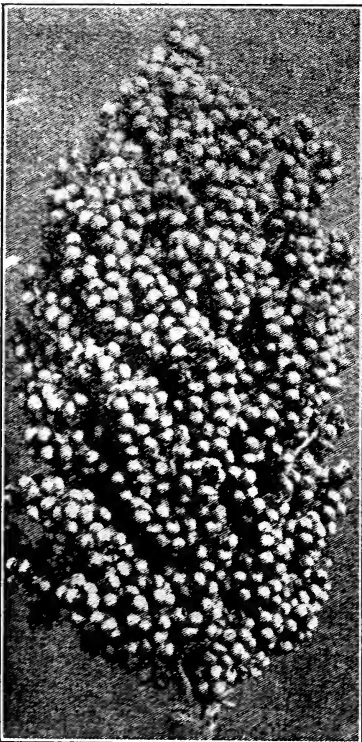
Yellow Milo-Maize—This is probably the most valuable of all the non-saccharine Sorghums and its growth in the West is on an enormous scale, furnishing food for man and beast. It produces a growth from nine to twelve feet high and yields from fifty to a hundred bushels of grain to the acre. Its growth and cultivation is very much like Sorghum, but sends out shoots from every joint, and often single heads will weigh a pound. The plant is branching in habit and rows should be four to five feet apart and thin two to two and a half feet apart. The grain is round, twice the size of Sorghum, pale yellow color, but pure white inside. The seed are equal to Corn for any purpose.

Southern farmers will find this a valuable plant to help out a Corn crop, as it may be planted from March to July and mature a crop under hot, dry conditions where Corn would be a failure. A half peck is sufficient to plant an acre in drills. Lb., 10c; by mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, 15c. By freight or express, pk., 75c.

Feterita—The plant is a cross between Kaffir Corn and Milo-Maize, grows about five feet high, producing its grain at the top of stalk in a large round bushy-like head. The grain is practically white and about two to three times the size of Sorghum, and is used for feeding all classes of live stock, poultry and in some sections for bread. The cultivation is the same as Corn, only it is grown somewhat thicker in drills. The yield is from 50 to 75 bushels grain to the acre. The young plants look like Corn, but when about six inches high, puts out half a dozen or more suckers and these suckers should not be removed as they grow erect and make just as much grain as the main stalk. The plant is a great drought resister and is never a failure, not even in the driest Western sections. The entire stalk and head may be gathered, bundled up like Corn or fodder and saved for forage or the heads can be taken off and threshed out like Wheat, and when this is done the stalk still possesses some value as roughness after head is removed. Five to six pounds, or say one-half peck of seed, is sufficient to plant an acre in drill. Price: By mail, postpaid, up to 4th zone, lb., 20c. By express or freight, not prepaid, pk., 75c. Write for price in quantity.

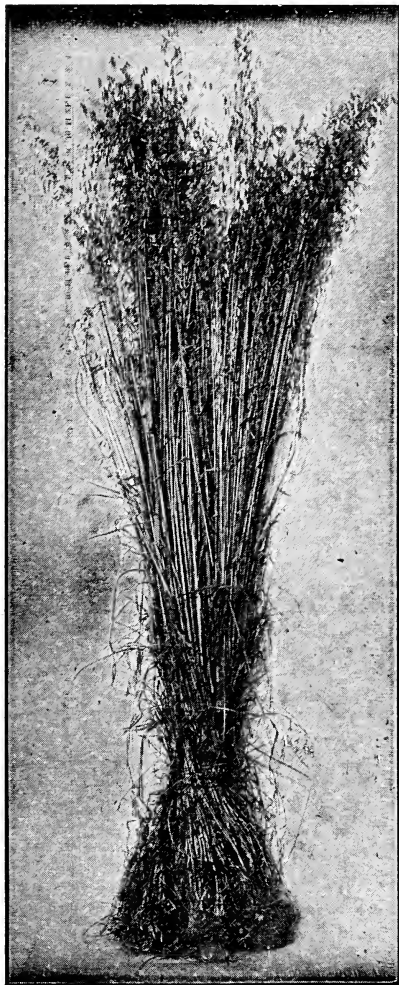


KAFFIR CORN



MILO-MAIZE

SEED GRAIN



Quality of Seed Important—No other class of crops depend so much on the correct seed as small grain crops. For example take the Standard Oat, universal in Kansas, and attempt a crop in Alabama; a certain failure would be the result.

The same conditions prevail with practically all small grain. It is absolutely necessary to secure acclimated seed for a certain success in growing small grain in the Gulf States. The small yield recorded is mostly always due to unsuitable seed.

This has been proven on our own experimental farm, year after year and these conditions are in a measure applicable to corn and a great many other seed.

Knowing this as well as we do, enables us to offer the Southern planter dependable seed. The price may be a little higher, but when you figure the difference in cost per acre, the matter is too small for consideration in the resulting crop.

About Prices—When these lines are written, December, 1916, it is quite impossible to even forecast what prices will obtain the coming season. At the present time, European war conditions have upset the markets for all classes of grain to such an extent that printed quotations could not be held to. So the only thing to do, is to write for prices when you are ready to plant. We will always do our best to quote prices by return mail, that will secure your order.

SEED OATS

We don't attempt to handle anything but Southern grown Seed Oats and those grown especially for seed purposes and saved from well matured and high yielding crops. You can confidently expect them to produce a splendid crop under ordinary crop conditions.

Burt Oats—Known also as Early May and Ninety-day Oats. An extremely early type of light Oats, desirable for thin land, and to feed in sheaf. May be planted as late as April and produce an abundance of straw, growing taller on thin land than other sorts. Very resistant to rust and other diseases affecting Oat crops. Price: Bu. of 32 lbs., **\$1.00**. Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Write for price when ready.

Fulghum Oats—An early type of heavy rust-proof Oat, practically beardless and a heavy yielder when planted in the Fall of the year, which is really the proper time to plant them. Not available generally for Spring planting. Sow two bushels to the acre. Price: Generally about **\$1.00** per bushel.

Hundred Bushel Oat—A heavy type of prolific, red-rust-proof Oat, desirable only for Fall planting. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Price: Generally about **80c** to **90c** per bushel. Write us for price in season.

Appler Oat—The best type of prolific, heavy bearded red-rust-proof Oat. The most desirable Oat for Fall planting. Sow 2 bushel to acre. Price: Generally **80c** to **90c** per bushel.

Winter, Turf or Grazing Oat—Splendid Oat to sow in Fall for grazing; will produce in addition a fairly good crop of Oats for harvesting. Desirable only for early Fall sowing. Plant 2 to 3 bushels to acre. Price: Generally about **80c** to **85c** per bushel.

SEED WHEAT

Standard Varieties—We can always supply any of the following sorts and generally a good many more. Write us your wants. **Purple Straw, Blue Stem, Currills, Prolific, Red May, Fultz, Fultzo Mediterranean, Harvest King, Red Wave, Poole, Columbia.** All smooth headed sorts and in addition we are usually able to offer in bearded varieties, **Fulcaster, Lancaster, Miracle, etc.**

RYE

Abruzzi Rye—This is an imported Italian Rye, recently introduced into the United States by the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C. It is an entirely different Rye from the ordinary, being a larger grain, much earlier, produces more foliage, stools out enormously, and grows much more rapidly and taller than any other sort. We can recommend it in preference to any other type. Price: Generally about twice as high as ordinary Winter Rye. Sow about one bushel of 56 lbs. to the acre, in early Fall preferred.

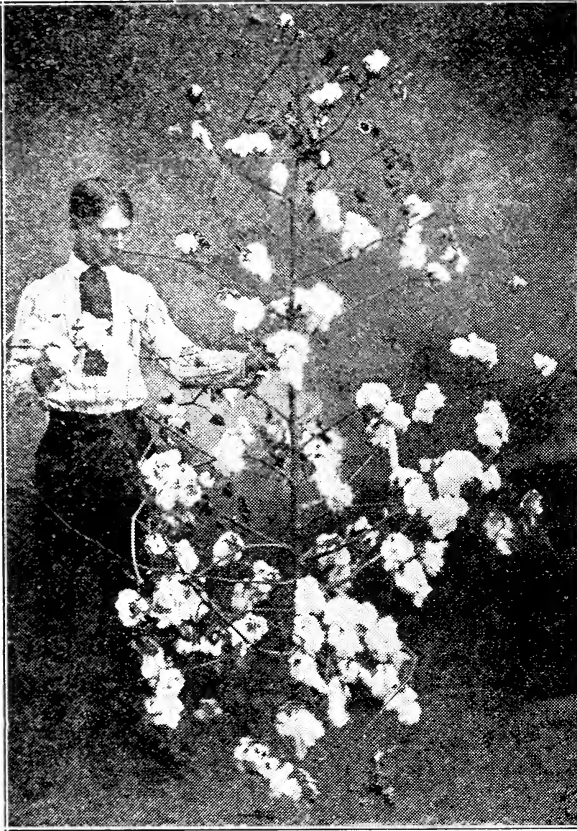
Winter Rye—There is a lot of difference in Winter Rye—we sell Southern grown, which grows much taller and stools out much greater than Northern grown seed. Price: Generally about fifty cents per bushel more than ordinary Rye. Write for price in season.

BARLEY

Winter Barley—A type of bearded Barley, grown in the South, acclimated and very desirable for sowing for winter pasture or as a cover crop. Price: Generally about **\$1.50** per bushel.

Beardless Barley—An early type of Barley, smooth headed, quick growing, and most desirable for the production of an early Spring pasture, for grazing, or for a green manuring crop. Price: Pk., **65c**; bu., **\$2.25**.

COTTON SEED



Owing to the prejudice existing against planting seed from boll weevil infested country, we have refrained from buying a single bushel of stock seed from any section where the boll weevil is present. Every bushel of cotton seed we are offering for 1917, was grown in the Carolina's where there is no boll weevil, as yet.

It is supposed that it is only a question of another year or two until the boll weevil is present in all sections of the United States, where cotton may be profitably grown, so it is well for all cotton growers to make up their minds that sooner or later they will have this pest to contend with and so adjust their crops that they will know the best line of conduct to follow when the weevil comes.

About Prices. Of course planting cotton seed will be high for 1917, for the reason that the mills are paying at the present writing (Dec. 1916) almost \$1.00 per bushel for any and all seed. Now when one demands a specific variety pure and unmixed, they will have to pay the price. The demand is for seed as far removed as possible from boll weevil infested districts and for specific early varieties unmixed, consequently the area where it is possible to get such seed is very limited and those having seed to sell that conforms to such specifications can get most any figure they ask. Thus farmers have no difficulty in getting fancy prices for such seed. In fact we find it difficult to buy dependable seed for less than around \$2.00 per bushel. We are glad to sell at 25 cents per bushel profit and even less in quantity. We can't tell what we are going to have to pay. The price shown here is only a guess. Write us when ready to buy.

Simpkins Ideal—This is positively the best cotton that can be planted in boll weevil sections. There can be no mistake about this

because thorough trials have been made the past season in every cotton state in the Union. It is extremely early, clear of boll rot or Anthracnose, very prolific without barren limbs, opens quickly and practically all at the same time. It will run close around 40 per cent lint, staple equal to the best upland sorts. Bolls of good size requiring 65 to 75 to produce a pound of seed cotton. Stalk medium size, and well branched, bolls open wide, easily picked but not bad about falling out. Price, **not delivered**, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. Write for price in quantity.

Kings (King's Improved)—The plant of King's is rather small, bearing short base limbs with numerous medium length upper limbs. On part of the blooms there is a red spot, usually inside the flower near the base. The main quality of this variety is its extreme earliness, being earlier than any other known sort. The staple is of fair quality but rather short. The per cent of lint is high, running from 38% to 40%. The seed are small fuzzy, mostly greenish white and brownish green. Price of Seed: Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Toole (Toole's Early Prolific)—The plants are of medium size, well supplied with limbs, none of which are barren. The variety is exceedingly prolific, boll small, requiring about eighty to a pound of Seed Cotton. The bolls are ovate, pointed, containing both four and five locks. The variety opens out very wide, making it exceedingly easy to pick. The seed are very small, white to pale brown, and containing some darker shades of seed. The per cent of lint is very high, often reaching forty per cent. The variety is extremely early, very little behind Kings, but decidedly more productive than Kings. Price of seed: Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Triumph (Known also as Mebanes Triumph)—This variety is probably the largest of all the big, boll types. Very frequently forty bolls will turn out a pound of cotton. The percentage of lint is very high, running from 38% to 40%. The seed are numerous, medium size, fuzzy, brownish white and some few green seed. The bolls of this variety open out widely, but the lint is firmly set in the boll, making it, to a great extent, a storm proof sort. Price: Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Cleveland (Cleveland's Big Boll)—The plant is tall, producing numerous limbs, medium to short lengths, which have an upward or erect tendency. The bolls are very large, requiring 55 to 65 to turn out a pound of Seed Cotton. Most of the bolls will contain five locks. In point of maturity the variety is early to medium. In fact, it is one of the earliest of the large boll type. Price: Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SPRAYERS

Everybody needs a Sprayer, no one who makes a garden or even has a few flowers should be without one. They can be had for 25 cents up to as high as you want to go. There is no telling how much can be saved in an ordinary garden in the duration of twelve months' time through a judicious use of a Sprayer.

It's the cheapest insurance one can take out as a protection to his crops. They pay for themselves many times over in a season just by saving in the matter of cost of insecticides alone.

Special Notice—We issue every season a spraying calendar, a twenty-four page booklet which describes a splendid line of Sprayers and gives valuable information when, why and for what purpose the Sprayer can be used to great profit. This book is mailed free to any one interested.

The Perfection Sprayer

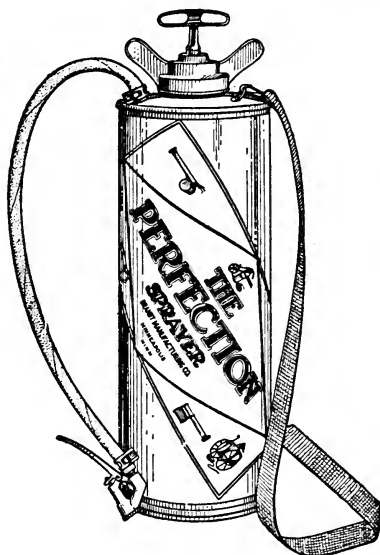


Fig. 40

A compressed air machine for Spraying, Disinfecting or White-washing, on Plants, Bushes, Vines, etc. Made of heavier metal, with fewer parts, stronger in construction, more powerful in action. Pump has bronze ball valve, and is fastened to top of tank with heavy threads. Tank 7½ inches by 20 inches, lock seamed with twenty-six rivets. Hose attached with clamps. All furnished with automatic shut-off nozzles which will handle whitewash and thin liquids without change of parts. Made of Galvanized Steel or all Brass. Packed one each in box. Weight packed, 12 pounds.

No. 10-G, Galvanized, price each.....\$5.00

No. 10-B, Brass, price each.....7.50

NOTE: The price of copper this season makes all Sprayers made of copper much higher in price.

The Midget—A small Sprayer for house use. Will handle disinfectants, bug poisons, etc. Length over all, 14 inches. Made of heavy tin. Holds one pint.

No. 11, price each.....25c

The "New Misty"—A general purpose Sprayer, for farm, stable or garden uses. Handles fly oils, bug poisons and disinfectants. Has large powerful pump. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Tank 4 by 4½ inches. Length over all 21 inches. Holds one quart.

No. 12, price each.....50c

Brown's Auto Sprays

Capacity About Four Gallons

The Auto Spray No. 1—Is the strongest and most simple in its parts of any compressed air Sprayer. Each machine is tested before leaving the factory and guaranteed to be satisfactory. Will handle all solutions, including whitewash. Two, or at most three, pumpings will empty the tank and after pumping, the operator has only to direct the spray.

TANK—Either heavy brass or galvanized iron. Seams locked, soldered and riveted.

PUMP—Seamless brass, 2" diameter. The pump is locked into the reservoir by means of a sliding cam which is drawn tight by the handle. No screw connection to wear on the gasket and become leaky. This locking device is simple and will give long service. All parts are instantly accessible.

EQUIPMENT—Two feet of ½" hose, fine spray nozzle, solid stream cap and either stop cock or our patented self-cleaning automatic shut-off as ordered. Full directions with repair list and spray calendar accompany each machine. Shipping weight, in wooden box, 15 pounds.



AUTO SPRAY No. 1
Patented

Diameter.....7 Inches
Height.....2 Feet
Capacity.....4 Gallons
Weight, empty.....8 lbs.
" loaded.....39 "
" shipping, 13 "

NET CASH PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1-A, brass tank with stop cock.....	\$7.00
Auto Spray No. 1-B, brass tank with auto-pop.....	7.50
Auto Spray No. 1-C, galvanized tank with stop cock.....	5.00
Auto Spray No. 1-D, galvanized tank with auto-pop.....	5.50
2" Brass Extension.....	.45
Brass Elbow.....	.30
Brass Strainer.....	.90
Two-row Attachment, brass.....	1.35

INSECTICIDES, BUG POISONS

Bug Poisons should be ordered when you send in an express or freight order for Seed. They are too heavy for the mails, and some of them, on account of their poisonous nature, are refused the mails.

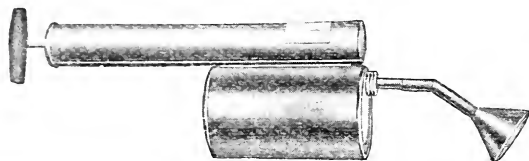
Bug Death—Is a powder, not poisonous to human life, but is certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is not recommended for insects which suck the sap, as these insects are in an entirely different class and require a different insecticide. Bug Death is also a fertilizer, so when you take into account this value, the powder seems very cheap. The usual method of applying it is to dust it lightly on the foliage. There is a specially constructed shaker for this purpose that we can supply at a cost of 25c. But it can be successfully applied by putting in a thin cloth sack, and shaking the sack over the plant, which will cause the powder to dust through the cloth.

Bug Death is just the sort of insecticide you need—it is safe, easily applied and a sure BUG KILLER.

Gardeners, farmers and everybody raising a garden should make it a point to order their Bug Death when ordering their seed. You most assuredly will have need for Bug Death for all gardeners have trouble with insects. So get busy and arm yourself with Bug Death. You can fight a whole army of bugs with the aid of Bug Death. Price: Lb., 15c; 3-lb. pkg., 35c; 5-lb. pkg., 50c; 12-lb. box, \$1.00; 100-lb. keg, \$7.50. Postpaid—Lb., 25c; 3-lb. pkg., 60c; 5-lb. pkg., 90c.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.



ROCHESTER BUG DUSTER

Rochester Bug Dusters—This is a simple and effective duster for applying all kinds of dry insecticides or bug poisons. Will apply ashes, air slaked lime or any other powder—a time and money saver. Price, each, 75c.

An Acre an Hour Duster—This is an improved sifter for applying all classes of dry poisons. Its construction is so regulated that you can apply any quantity for an acre. Price, each, 75c.

Dickey Bug Duster—A very simple little instrument for applying any form of bug poison in dry form. It will more than pay for itself in a day's using. Price, 25c.

Arsenate of Lead—More reliable and less injurious to plant life than any other remedy to poison leaf-eating insects. Can be used by itself or in connection with Bordeaux Mixture as a fungicide and insecticide. The Arsenate of Lead Paste is the best form to use, when it's to be sprayed on. Price: 1-lb. jar, 25c; 5-lb. jars, 90c; 10 lbs. for \$1.50; 25 lbs. for \$2.75.

Lime Sulphur Solution—An invaluable remedy for all classes of scale diseases, particularly the *San Jose*. Used in spray both in the fall of year and in spring, when buds begin to swell. We offer the concentrated solution which must be diluted anywhere from one to ten gallons of water and a great deal weaker, depending on what is expected of it and the class of trees to be treated. Price: One gallon, including can, 75c; 5-gal. cans, including can, for \$2.00.

Slug Shot—A heavy dark-colored powder in general use for years to kill or drive off all leaf-eating insects, such as potato bugs, tomato and cabbage worms. Can be dusted on dry or used in water as spray. Price: Lb., 10c; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Paris Green—The well known deadly poison for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects. Should be used in connection with lime to prevent too much injury to foliage. Price: ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Tobacco Dust—A valuable fertilizer as well as insecticide, very useful in driving off soft bodied insects, plant lice, etc. Price: Lb., 5c; per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap—A splendid insecticide for spraying on plants to destroy lice, Aphis or soft bodied insects; fine for green lice on sweet peas. Small cake, 10c; large cake, 20c.

Nicotine—A highly concentrated product of tobacco useful as a destroyer of many insects that infest the green house, garden and decorative plants. Price: 2-oz. bottle, 25c; 4-oz. bottle, 50c.

Bordeaux Mixture—We supply this under the trade name of "Fungi Bordo," a dry powder which produces instantaneously a full standard Bordeaux Mixture on the addition of water. It is put up in a very convenient form, and nothing is of greater benefit to keep down blight and other fungus diseases affecting plants. Price: 1-lb. can, 35c; 5-lb. can, \$1.25.

Corona Dry—This is a trade name for a pure powdered Arsenate of Lead that is applied in the dry form for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects, such as cabbage worms, potato bugs, army worms, cut worms, etc. Corona Dry is largely used for spraying fruit trees for codling moth, curculio, canker worm, tent caterpillar, leaf crumpler, bud moth, slugs, etc. Nothing is more effective and certain. Price: ½ lb. for 25c; 1 lb., 40c; larger quantities cheaper.

Kerosene Oil Emulsion—This mixture is the best remedy to destroy sucking insects that has yet been discovered. It may be cheaply prepared by using the following method: Dissolve one-half pound hard soap in one gallon of boiling water, remove this hot solution away from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene oil. The mixture should then be violently churned or agitated in some manner, so the whole mixture will become thoroughly emulsified. The agitation may cease when the mass has become creamy and thick. On cooling, it assumes the form of a jelly-like substance. This may be kept an indefinite time and may be prepared for use at any time by mixing with water. One quart of the mixture will be sufficient to add to ten to twenty quarts of water, the strength of the solution necessary depending somewhat on the character of the insect to be destroyed and the tenderness of the foliage to be applied to.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Gladiolus

This is the most brilliant and showy of all the summer flowering bulbs. There are hundreds of varieties of Gladiolus. Their immense spikes of gorgeous blooms comprising the most select colors and shades and many most delicate tints. They will grow in any good garden soil.

NOTE: Write for a complete list of varieties when you are ready to buy. We can always, however, supply the following staple sorts:



GLADIOLUS

- Mont Blanc**—Pure white, full centers, long stiff stems. Clumps, 15c each.
Roland Von Berlin—Bright cardinal red; fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Hamlet—A large scarlet shading into crimson, very striking. Clumps, 15c each.
Florodora—Free bloomer, fine form, flowers large and of beautiful pure garnet. Clumps, 15c each.
Elsa—A fine free blooming pink and white. Clumps, 15c each.
Countess of Lonsdale—A fine yellow ground, suffused salmon red, tinged with violet. Clumps, 15c each.
Aegir—A bright vermilion crimson, unique, distinct form and fine bloomer. Clumps, 15c each.
Prince of Yellows—A profuse bloomer, flowers large and soft golden yellow. Clumps, 15c each.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The decorative type is an intermediate sort between the Cactus type and the Show or Double Dahlia. They may be said to be half double. They are more largely used for cut flowers than any other sort and generally give more satisfaction.

- Delice**—A fine pure bright rose pink, of beautiful form and very popular sort as a cut flower. Clumps, 15c each.
Governor Wilson—Large bright cardinal red and profuse bloomer. Clumps, 15c each.
Admiral Togo—Bright wine red, margined with velvety maroon. Clumps, 15c each.
Crimson Giant—A large growing type producing immense flowers of rich glowing crimson. Clumps, 15c each.
Jack Rose—A fine crimson free bloomer and splendid for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Kinds Pink—A splendid soft pink, fading into center with white. Clumps, 15c each.
Lydhurst—An early free blooming sort of bright vermilion red, long stems and fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Minnie McCullough—A splendid golden yellow, tipped with bronzy red, long erect stems. Clumps, 15c each.
Nymphaea—A fine delicate suffused shrimp pink, good form and fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Princess Victoria Louise—A deep rich cerise red, free bloomer and fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Professor Mansfield—Yellow, red and white, blended together in a most pleasing combination. Clumps, 15c each.
Sylvia—A deep pink running to lighter shade of pink at centers; a fine sort for florists. Clumps, 15c each.
C. W. Bruton—A large clear canary yellow. The finest yellow sort for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Golden Wedding—The finest and largest yellow, free bloomer; flowers large, borne on long stems and very desirable for cut flowers or for showing. Clumps, 25c each.

SHOW DAHLIAS

- Show Dahlias produce their flowers in a round ball-like formation, having the appearance of being very double.
Foster Barnes—A fine white of good size with pink centers, free bloomer and a desirable sort for cutflowers. Clumps, 15c each.
Wm. J. Stewart—A clear snow white, very faintly tinted with rose, petals quilled. Clumps, 15c each.
A. D. Livoni—A clear bright pink, quilled petals and largely used for cut flowers. Clumps, 15c each.
Arabella—Primrose pink, shaded and tipped with rose. Clumps, 15c each.
Bonton—A fine crimson of good form and a most desirable sort for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Miss Dodd—A large growing pure canary yellow, without markings. Clumps, 15c each.
Queen Victoria—A rich golden yellow, very distinct form and very showy. Clumps, 15c each.
Red Hussar—A cardinal red, borne on long stems, free bloomer and desirable sort for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
White Swan—A fine pure showy white and very desirable for florists' use. Clumps, 15c each.

POMPON DAHLIAS

These are miniature forms of the Show and Fancy Dahlias. They are branching in habit, producing an endless profusion of small blooms in clusters and are very desirable for bouquets or making up into funeral designs. We can supply in mixed colors or separate colors, such as White, Pink, Yellow, Red, Variegated and Mixed shades of all colors. Strong clumps, 15c each.

Dahlias

Dahlia roots may be put out from March to June. It is best not to plant before about May as it is desirable to bring into bloom in September and October. Set clumps 3 to 3½ feet apart each way, ground should be well prepared and moderately rich. Pinch off first buds and most of suckers, this disbudding produces longer stems and larger flowers. Watch out for insects and fight them with spray solutions.

Dahlias are divided into several different classes, such as the Cactus, Show, Decorative and Pompons.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Cactus Dahlias look a little like single Chrysanthemums, that is, the flower heads are not solid but made up of fine single and twisted petals.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

Continued

Cannas Not every one appreciates the merit of a well grown Canna, and especially some particular good varieties. No plant is more easily grown and few stay in flower so long and if they are kept clean by removing the old or dead flowers, retain their beauty both for flowers and decorative use the entire summer. In our list will be found some especially desirable sorts and we have undertaken to classify them as to color, so the planter can select such sorts as will meet his approval.

YELLOW SORTS

- Indiana**—A tall growing sort, about six feet high; green leaves, flowers golden orange. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Italia—A tall orchid flowering type, about five feet high; petals crinkly, of clear yellow, overlaid irregularly with orange scarlet, very showy. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Mrs. Kate Gray—Large flowering sort, about six feet high; flowers large wavy, soft orange color, shaded with carmine and dotted yellow throat; known as the handsomest orchid flowering sort. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Richard Wallace—A green foliage sort, about four feet high; flowers rich canary yellow. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

PINK SHADED SORTS

- Louise**—Green foliage, about five feet high; flowers prominent and soft rose pink. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Martha Washington—A dwarf green foliage sort, about three feet high, broad handsome flowers of rosy pink color. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Mlle. Berat—Green foliage, about four feet high; flowers deep rose pink. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Rose Mawr—A dwarf green foliage sort, about three feet high, flowers rosy pink, mottled with rose and golden yellow at throat. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Venus—Green foliage, about four and a half feet high, flowers rosy pink with mottled border of cream and yellow. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

RED SORTS

- Louisiana**—A tall growing sort, five to six feet high; flowers very prominent, large wavy and of bright scarlet color, very showy in center of bed. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Madam Crozy—A dwarf green foliage sort, about two and a half feet high; flowers vermillion scarlet with narrow gilt edge markings. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Premier—A dwarf about two and a half feet high; flowers crimson with yellow border. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Jean Tissot—Tall sort, five feet high; flowers vermillion brilliant with orange shadings. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Pennsylvania—A tall sort, five to six feet high; flowers orchid shaped, wavy, bright scarlet overlaid with orange. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Queen Charlotte—A dwarf sort about two and a half feet high; flowers scarlet, with gilt edges. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Tarrytown—A splendid half dwarf, about three and a half feet high; flowers crimson scarlet. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

FANCY AND BRONZED FOLIAGED SORTS

- Wyoming**—A tall bronzed leaf sort, about seven feet high; flowers bright orange. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Shenandoah—A beautiful foliage sort, flowers rosy pink and borne in great clusters. The leaves are a rich ruby red, richly veined and tinted, the whole resembling some rich tropical plant. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Grand Rogue—A tall sort, six to eight feet, leaves crinkly and handsome dark bronze, flowers dark red. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
King Humbert—An extra grand Canna, four to four and a half feet high. The foliage is a magnificent bronze, flowers large, prominent, orange scarlet, flaked carmine; a bed of this Canna is a most striking picture. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Mt. Aetna—A dwarf bronzed leaf sort about three feet high; flowers large and of splendid crimson color. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Wm. Saunders—A dwarf bronze leaved sort, about two and a half feet high; flowers prominent, bright scarlet, foliage very dark. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Tube Roses The Tube Rose has held its own in great popularity, owing to its elegance, gracefulness and delightful fragrance. There has been a great improvement in the plant, until now and we can offer a type of the double dwarf Excelsior Pearl that has no equal. Price, large selected bulbs, 25c per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum (Or *Elephants Ear*)—A well grown bed of Caladiums is a striking ornament to any front or back yard. They are also useful as pot plants grown as individuals. Their broad handsome shaped leaves gives a tropical effect that stays with you until the frost catches them.

We offer Bulbs in the following sizes:

5 to 7 inches around.....	5c each; 50c per dozen
7 to 9 inches around.....	7½c each; 75c per dozen
9 to 11 inches around.....	10c each; \$1.00 per dozen
11 to 12 inches around.....	15c each; \$1.50 per dozen
12 inches and up, extra large.....	25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Cycas Revoluta (*Sago Palm*)—A handsome plant for the house or lawn, easily grown from the large bulbs or stems that are available in the early spring. We can furnish bulbs running from one to six pounds in weight. A fair size bulb will cost 25c, but we recommend the larger sizes that cost from 50c to 75c as more desirable for quick results and a big handsome plant within a few months after planting out.

Paeonies It is popularly supposed that Paeonies cannot be successfully grown in Alabama, on account of the heat and being too far south. We are growing them successfully in Birmingham and particularly the varieties which we offer. Soil must be good and ought to contain a liberal amount of leaf mold and well decayed cow manure. The best time to plant is in the fall of the year, but it is permissible to plant as late as March. Set roots so the eyes or crowns are not over two inches deep and about two to three feet apart. They must be worked at intervals like anything else. Avoid dry, thirsty, hard soil. What we offer are large clumps or roots that have three to six eyes. They are not cut up in little pieces and our prices are cheap for the class of stock offered.

- Pink, Red and White**—Price by mail, postpaid, each 25c; doz., \$2.50.
Queen Victoria—White Cream center, tinged with Carmine. Price, postpaid, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.
Festiva Maxima—Large double White, with Red spots. Price, postpaid, each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.
Mons Crousse—Deep Red, extra large, like American Beauty Rose. Price, postpaid, each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.
Officialis Rubra—Early, large dark Velvety Red. Price, postpaid, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.
Louis Van Houtte—Rich Crimson, tipped Silver, long stem. Price, postpaid, each, 50c; doz., \$4.50.
Edulis Superba—Earliest fancy Rose Pink and White. Price, postpaid, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.
Lady Bramwell—Large silvery Rose, profuse bloomer. Price, postpaid, each, 40c; doz., \$4.00.
Meissinier—Purple Red, Crimson center, very large. Price, postpaid, each, 50c; doz., \$4.50.

German Iris Easily grown hardy spring flowering plants, that may be put out in fall, or as late as March, usually bloom for two or three months, commencing in May. Set bulbs in rows or beds, about eight inches apart, soil should be good, well drained and contain a good per cent of vegetable matter. Avoid shade, fresh manure and deep planting.

- Black Prince**—Bluish velvety Black, Purple and Lilac. Price, postpaid, each 5c; doz., 50c.
Flavescens—Light, soft Yellow, sweet scented. Price, postpaid, each 5c; doz., 50c.
Gracchus—Tall light yellow, sweet scented, veined reddish purple. Price, postpaid, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.
Madam Chereau—Pure white, edged with bright blue. Price, postpaid, each, 5c; doz., 50c.
Mrs. H. Darwin—Large white, violet base, netted early prolific. Price, postpaid, each 20c; doz., \$2.00.
Queen of May—Lilac and lavender pink, early free bloomer. Price, postpaid, each, 5c; doz., 50c.
Trautleib—Soft rose, pink and white, very rare. Price, postpaid, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.
Florentina Alba—Creamy white, flushed with lavender. Price, postpaid, each, 5c; doz., 50c.
Dr. Bernice—Large fancy, coppery bronze and velvet crimson. Price, postpaid, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

FLOWER SEED

General Directions It is impossible in a seed catalogue, for lack of space, to go into the matter of cultural directions for all the different varieties of flower seeds, but a few general directions are here given, and where followed out, reasonably good results may be expected. Nearly all flower seed are very small and should be planted in fine soil, covered very lightly—never over a quarter of an inch—and the soil should be pressed on the seed to bring the fine soil in close contact in order to keep the tiny germ from drying out. It is necessary to keep uniform moisture, not too wet or dry, that the young germ may take hold of the soil. It is desirable in most cases to sow seed in shallow boxes of fine sifted soil so they can be protected from excesses of cold and heat, and then after plants have become hard and the proper size, may be transplanted to their permanent situation. One should keep in mind constantly the positive necessity for frequent workings and waterings when found necessary. By planting in boxes, you are able to plant much earlier and thus be able to produce flowers the first season from nearly all perennials. All vine seeds are to be found on page 62.

NOTE—All plants or bedding stock are shown on pages 64 and 65; Bulbs and Roots, pages 55 and 56.

Acroclinium (*Everlasting*)—An annual about a foot and a half high, producing white and rose colored double daisy-like flowers which are cut and dried for winter bouquets and wreaths, known as Immortelles Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum A splendid little annual of bushy habit, ten to eighteen inches high, producing feathery-like flowers in clusters of fine clear blue; a choice plant for bedding, bordering and for bouquets. Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

NOTE—Plants of Ageratum supplied in season—see page 65.

Alyssum A popular little plant for bedding and pot culture, on account of its almost continuous blooming period.

Sweet (*Maritimum*)—A fragrant annual eight to ten inches high, spreading in character, covering itself with clusters of pure white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Little Gem (*Carpet of Snow*)—A very dwarf type of Alyssum about six to eight inches high, producing compact masses of splendid white flowers. Fine for edging and borders. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE—Alyssum plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Amaranthus A class of annuals grown for their brilliant foliage effect. Fine for borders and group effects.

Tricolor (*Joseph's Coat*)—A fine annual foliage plant, colors red, yellow and green. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: Plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Ampelopsis—See plants page 64.

Antirrhinum—See Snapdragon, page 61. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: Plants of Snapdragon supplied in season—see page 65.

Aquilegia—See Columbine, page 58.

Arctotis—See daisies, page 58.

Asters One of the most satisfactory and profitable annuals grown. Quantities are annually grown for their commercial bloom, which meet with ready sale in the flower markets. They are easily grown and their long duration of bloom makes them very popular as a bedding plant or for cutting. Seed may be planted out doors as soon as soil is warm or if very early flowers are wanted the seed may be started in hot beds, in the house or any warm situation and plants transplanted when it gets warm. In the South, if Asters are slightly shaded it will be found desirable. This is easily accomplished by planting a row of corn and then a row of Asters and so on.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 65.

Queen of the Market—This is an early and splendid type of Asters for cutting, because branching in habit, profuse bloomers; colors white, pink, deep rose, light blue, dark blue, violet and crimson. Plants grow about eighteen inches high, flower stems ten to fifteen inches, flowers double medium size. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Victoria—Plants about eighteen inches high, flowers large, three inches across or more; petals broad, thick, outward curve, regularly overlapping. Colors white, lavender, rose, violet, deep red and blue. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Crego Giant Pink—A vigorous branching sort, long stems, flowers shell pink, large, petals long curled and twisted. Pkt., 15c.

Crego Giant White—The same type as Crego Pink, only flowers are pure white. Pkt., 15c.

Mikado Pink—A branching sort, about two feet high; flowers large white, fading into rose and lavender. Pkt., 15c.

Giant Comet—A late branching sort, about two feet high. Flowers large, petals long, recurved and twisted near center. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Truffauts Perfection Peony Flowered—A medium early sort, about two feet high; stems long, petals curved upward and inward. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Samplers Branching—A popular branching sort about two feet high, medium late; flowers large double. One of the most desirable sorts for cutting or commercial use. Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c. White—Pkt., 10c. Light Pink—Pkt., 10c. Lavender—Pkt., 10c. Dark Purple—Pkt., 10c. Fine Mixed—A general mixture of all the common sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelors Button—See Centaurea.

Balloon Vine—See page 62. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple—See page 62. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Pear—See page 62. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam (*Touch-Me-Not, Ladies Slipper*)—Hardy annuals, easily grown; height one to two feet, producing an abundance of brilliant double rose-like flowers, thickly studded on the branches of the erect growing plants. The individual flowers, often two inches across, are carried on very short stems and are easily broken off. The colors vary from white, spotted, crimson, lilac and rose. A fine pot plant and very desirable for porch or window boxes.

Double Solferino—Flowers white, streaked and spotted with lilac and red. Pkt., 5c.

Double Camellia Mixed—An extra fine double, white, blotched with various colors. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—A choice mixture of double dwarf sorts about one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Mixed—A choice mixture two feet high embracing only finest colors. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can supply plants of Balsam in season—See page 65.

Begonia We do not attempt to handle the seed, as too uncertain, but we do furnish a fine line of Begonia plants in season—see page 65.

California Poppy—See poppies, page 66.

Calendula—See Marigold, page 59. Pkt., 5c.

Canary Bird Flower—See page 62. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis A desirable plant for bedding or borders, producing the entire season a wealth of bright bloom is wanted or can be sown in open as soon as soil is warm.

Coreopsis Tinctoria—A choice mixture of annuals, two to three feet high, very hardy, producing quantities of brilliant colored flowers, single, varying in color from yellow to deep brown. The bloom is borne on long graceful stems, making them desirable for cutting or decorative purposes. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft (*Iberis*)—A class of hardy annuals easily grown and much prized for bedding, mass growing and splendid for cutting and bouquets. The plants are branching in character, foot to foot and a half high, bearing their single blooms of many colors on graceful clear stems. White—Pkt., 5c. Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Rocket (*Giant Empress*)—A large pure white, fine trusses of splendid flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Fragrant—Flowers sweet scented, foliage fine cut. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can also supply plants in season—see page 65.

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Canna Parties desiring flowers the first season should purchase roots. Our Canna root list on page 56, embraces some of the finest sorts grown. It is possible, however, to bloom Canna from seed in one season if the seed be planted early in a warm place and transplanted when three to four inches high. The seed are hard and germinate slowly. Soaking the seed over night in warm water will hasten germination.

Large Flowering Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bell (*Campanula Medium*)—This is a hardy herbaceous plant in the South, a biennial; so if seed are sown in open ground in spring or early fall, will bloom at its best the following spring. It is possible to bloom the plant the first season by sowing seed early in hot bed or other warm place and grow on until April and then set out in open. The plant grows three to four feet high, producing long stems of bell or saucer shaped flowers, colors ranging to white, violet, rose, lilac and blue. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. **Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*)—Without doubt, one of the most popular flower in cultivation not excepting the rose. The large fancy sorts seen in the florists' shops are grown from plants propagated from cuttings. We are able to supply such plants in season—see page 65. One can grow Carnations, however, from seed and while they are not as large as the fancy sorts grown in greenhouses, they are more fragrant, easily grown and last indefinitely. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring, cultivate well, or can be sown in early fall and will afford the following spring an abundance of bloom. It is permissible to sow seed in hot beds or warm situations early, grow on until April and then set in open. Some flowers will be made the first season, but the second season will be at their best.

Choice Double Mixed—This mixture is made up from choice colors and types. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—This old fashioned sweet scented Carnation is easily and quickly grown from seed. The seed may be sown in open ground as late as April and will commence to bloom by August. It is an annual, flowers large double, fringed and appear in many colors. It makes a splendid bedding plant, and for cutting for house decoration or bouquets is unsurpassed. If one can start the seed early in hot beds or house and transplant in April, flowers can be had much earlier.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: For Carnation plants, see page 65.

Castor Bean (*Ricinus*)—An annual, tall decorative plant, six to fifteen feet high. Some varieties produce large palm-like leaves of various colors, such as green, brown, bronze, and long spikes of red and green prickly seed pods. It is astonishing the size this plant attains in a single season in rich ground.

Zanzibarensis—The largest and showiest sort; leaves very large, ranging in color from green to deep bronze. Seed and pods large and of beautiful color. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—A choice mixture of decorative sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Celosia (*Cockscomb*)—A class of annuals grown for their decorative foliage and curious formation of flower heads. Very desirable for pot culture and for their brilliant red effect in beds and borders.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Centaurea Varieties listed here are all annuals and are grown for their splendid, hardy flowering qualities. We are able to supply the plants of the decorative sort, *Gymnocarpa*, the well known Dusty Miller—see page 65.

Cyanus (*Bachelor's Button*, *Corn Flower*)—Hardy annual, one to two feet high, flowers blue, purple, white and pink. **Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite—Sweet scented annual, eighteen inches high; white flowers, borne on long stems. Pkt., 5c.

Imperialis—Sweet Sultan. Flowers large and range through white, rose, lilac, purple and yellow. Annual, about foot and a half high. Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum The large fancy sorts are not generally produced from seed but from roots and cuttings. We can supply plants in season of the fancy sorts. See page 64.

Annual Mixed—The mixture we offer embraces all the best named sorts including colors white, yellow, pink, purple, both single and double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Clematis—See plants, page 65.

Cobaea Scandens—See page 62 for seed and page 65 for plants.

Coleus One of the most popular decorative plants grown either as bedding plant or for pot culture. We advise our customers to buy plants which we can furnish in season. (See page 65.) We can also supply seed, but it's difficult to get them to grow except in a green house and where planted by an expert. **Finest Hybrids Mixed**—Pkt., 25c.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—A hardy herbaceous perennial, two to three feet high. Sow seed in spring or fall to secure bloom the following spring. Flowers of peculiar pendant shaped, beautifully formed with spurs; colors blue, white, red, yellow and purple. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Cosmos A splendid rapid growing annual four to six feet high with feathery-like foliage, flowering in autumn in great profusion. Colors white, red, rose and pink. The flowers resembling a single Dahlia are borne on long stems, making them desirable for cutting.

Giant Mixed—Pkt., 5c. **Early Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Cypress Vine—See page 62. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia—See page 55 for roots.

Daisies There are several different types of Daisies, most of which are hardy perennials and require almost a year after sowing to secure bloom. It is a most popular flower for bedding or growing for cutting, and are very lasting where cut and put into water.

Shasta Daisy—The largest and most popular sort, grown to a great extent for cut flowers. Their large white flowers with dark centers make a striking effect. Pkt., 15c. We recommend our customers to buy plants—see page 65.

Bellis Perennis—The old-fashioned small, popular Daisy. Fine for beds, borders and cutting. This sort will flower the first season from seed if started very early in hot beds or warm places and transplanted in April. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 65.

Arctotis (*African Daisy*)—An annual easily grown from seed, plants form a bush two to three feet across; foliage deeply cut and silvery white. Flowers silvery white, sky blue eye surrounded by narrow yellow zone with under part of petals lilac blue. Pkt., 5c.

Datura A large branching annual producing single and double flowers, trumpet-shaped and sweet scented; colors white and yellow. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

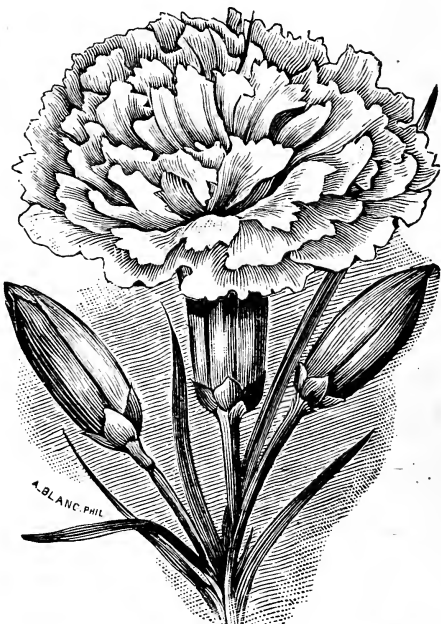
Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*)—A hardy perennial, blooming first year from seed when sown early; flowers blue, five petalled, borne in clusters and very effective as border plant. Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Fuchsia—See plants, page 65.

Four o'Clock (*Marvel of Peru*)—Hardy annuals two to three feet high, forming great bushes of many colored flowers that open about four o'clock and close the next morning. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Foxglove, Digitalis A hardy biennial blooming the second year after seeding. Sow in spring or fall for blooms following spring. Height three to five feet, flowers long bell shaped; colors include white, lavender and rose. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: Plants supplied in season—see page 65.



CARNATION

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Gaillardia (*Blanket Flower*)—A hardy class of both annuals and perennials, all of which produce flowers the first year from seed, when planted early. They are largely used for bedding and bordering and are very showy when grown in mass. The flower is very large, two or more inches across, borne on long, slender stems well above the foliage, resembling sunflower, making it an excellent flower for cutting for bouquets, etc.

Picta—Plants are one to two feet high, flowers single of crimson and yellow color. Pkt., 5c.

Picta Lorenziana—Plants two feet or more in height, flowers double; colors sulphur, orange, claret and amaranth. When sown early commences to bloom in June and continues until frost. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 65.

Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena Globosa*)—Plants about eighteen inches tall, producing small globe shape flowers of many colors which may be cut, dried, and retain their color for a long time; known in many localities as Bachelor's Buttons. Pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila (*Babies Breath*)—Plants about one to two feet high, hardy annual, producing small star shaped flowers, very delicate in effect and texture and largely used in rock work and for edging bouquets.

Elegans Mixed—A hardy annual about eighteen inches tall, producing delicate white and rose pink flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Helichrysum (*Everlasting*)—A hardy annual, producing large double heads in various shapes; colors yellow, scarlet, etc.; used for cutting and dryings to make winter bouquets and wreaths. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope A hardy perennial from one to two feet tall, producing flower from seed in one season. The plant is used largely for bedding, window boxes and as potted plant. It is appreciated for its sweet scented blue flowers produced in clusters. We can also supply plants in season—see page 65. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Hibiscus Africanus A splendid annual about two feet high of beautiful foliage, flowers saucer shaped, two to three inches across; colors light yellow with dark purple center. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can also supply plants in season—see page 65.

Hollyhock (*Althea Rosea*)—The finest Hollyhocks are perennials and rarely bloom the first year from seed sown in spring. The proper time to sow seed is in early fall—these will withstand winter and bloom the following spring and summer. We can supply plants in season—see page 65. These plants grow from four to six feet high and are literally studded with rosette like flowers on the main stalk; colors ranging deep yellow, red, white, rose and pink.

Choice Mixed Double—This is our best mixture of the largest flowering sorts. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed—A splendid mixture of the standard sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Ice Plant A tender trailing annual, beautiful foliage, flowers white; a splendid plant for hanging baskets, rock work, edgings and window boxes. Pkt., 5c.

Job's Tears (*Coix Lacryma*)—An ornamental grass three feet high, grown for its curious slate colored seeds, which are made into strings of beads. Pkt., 5c.

Kochia Trichophylla (*Mexican Fire Bush, Summer Cypress, etc.*)—A hardy annual, two to three feet tall, a quick growing foliage or hedge plant, fine as mass, bright green color and when autumn approaches quantities of small flowers make their appearance and the entire plant or bush takes on a wonderful deep fiery red tinge. Pkt., 5c.

Lantana A perennial about two feet high of the character of a shrub. Seed should be sown very early in boxes or under glass and transplant in April or May. The flowers are single, fragrant, produced in clusters like Heliotrope, changeable in color, followed by green berries that finally turn to a deep blue. **French Hybrids Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*)—Larkspur is both annual and perennial. The perennial sorts should be planted in the early fall to bloom the following summer. The plant is a most desirable one for bedding and walks, and is effective wherever an array of bright color is desirable.

Double Dwarf Rocket Mixed—A hardy annual about one foot or more high, producing splendid spikes of double flowers of many shades of color. Pkt., 5c.

Elatum (*Bee Larkspur*)—A tall perennial, four to five feet high, producing long spikes of metallic blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Formosum—A tall perennial three to five feet, producing large, deep blue flowers with small white center. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see pages 64-65.

Lathyrus (*Perennial Pea*)—This is an everlasting sweet pea, height four to eight feet. They don't have the fragrance of the sweet pea, but bloom all summer; very hardy and last for years. A fine thing to cover rocks, stumps, fences, etc. Colors pink, white, blue and crimson. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia A beautiful little annual about six inches high, flowers mostly blue with lighter center and are borne in clusters. Fine for bedding, edgings, rock work, baskets, etc. We can supply plants in season—see page 65.

Emperor William—A clear intense blue. Pkt., 5c.

Crystal Palace—Graceful dark green foliage, bright deep blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Love-in-a-Mist (*Nigella, Devil-in-a-Bush, etc.*)—A hardy annual, twelve to eighteen inches high, foliage feathery, flowers peculiar shape, colors blue, white and shaded. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold A class of hardy annuals both tall and dwarf sorts that are very popular for beds, borders or backgrounds. Their popularity is due in a large measure to their long flowering periods. NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 65.

African Eldorado—Two feet high; flowers large, very double; colors primrose, orange and gold. Pkt., 5c.

African Double Mixed—A choice mixture of the best double sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Meteor (*Calendula*)—Two feet high, flowers very double, large, light yellow edged with orange. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf French—About a foot high; flowers large, golden yellow and brown. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette (*Reseda*)—Hardy annuals about one foot high, producing splendid sprays of flowers.



NASTURTIUMS

Ruby—A dwarf sort, producing coppery-red flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Machet—A dwarf sort, very desirable for pot culture. Large spikes of flowers of intense red. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Mignonette—A very sweet scented large flowering sort, color light yellowish white. Pkt., 5c.

Mourning Bride Hardy annuals, about foot and a half high or more. Fine for beds, borders or cutting. Colors range from white to dark maroon. Pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium One of the most popular flowers grown for bedding, borders, and the trailing sorts are splendid for window boxes.

Empress of India—(Dwarf). Deep crimson, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c. **Dunnetts Orange**—Tall, yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Golden King—(Dwarf). Large, fine yellow. Pkt., 5c. **Dwarf Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Chameleon—Tall, varicolored. Pkt., 5c. **Tall Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

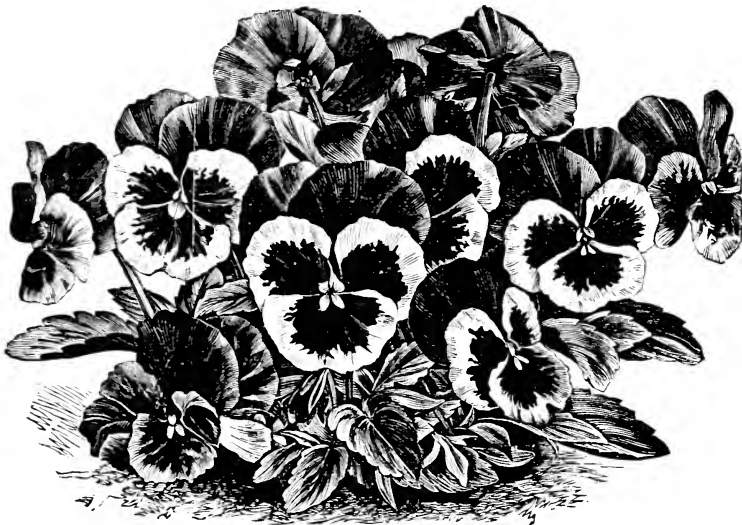
Dwarf Variegated Foliage—Mixed. Pkt., 5c. **King Theodore**—(Dwarf). Very dark black, velvety. Pkt., 5c.

King of Tom Thumbs—Dark Scarlet. Pkt., 5c. **King Theodore**—Tall Crimson maroon. Pkt., 5c.

Moonlight—Pearly white. Pkt., 5c. **Pearl**—Tall, creamy white. Pkt., 5c.

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Pansies There is no finer bedding plant than pansy, but few people know how to grow them from seed. None of the choice sorts can be planted in the spring and expect blooms the same season. The proper time to plant pansies in the South undoubtedly is in August and September, right out in the open; no danger of the winter killing them. Sow seed on a well prepared bed not too thick and let them stay there until February or March, then lift plants and set them wherever wanted. They commence to bloom in March and April and continue until very hot weather. We are able to supply plants in season (see page 65). We cannot always supply the plants in the separate colors, but what we do send will give the most critical, absolute satisfaction.



PANSIES

Yellow with Black Eye—A showy yellow with black eye, a very striking sort. Pkt., 10c.

White with Purple Eye—One of the most popular giant pansies. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria—A large dark purple sort. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox We sell two different types of phlox. One, the hardy perennial of which we advise our customers to buy the plants of which we offer for sale in season (see page 65); and the regular annual, which is easily grown from the seed. Phlox is one of the most handsome and useful bedding plants to be found in the flower garden. They are useful for cutting for bouquets, suitable as pot plants, for bedding and for borders. The flowers, which are borne in clusters of round or star shape, continue to come throughout the season and nearly every imaginable color is to be found.

Choice Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Petunias Petunias are both annuals and perennials in the South. They bloom the first year from seed when planted early in hot beds or in boxes confined to the house. It is always best to sow your seed early in a protected place and transplant when the weather gets warm. It is undoubtedly one of the most popular of bedding plants and is used to a great extent for window and porch boxes. The plants grow about one and a half to two feet high and their duration of bright bloom extends throughout the year and where taken in the house, continue to bloom into the winter months. The color of the flower ranges from white to red, purple, striped and blotched. The double sorts are scarce and rare and don't always come true, hence the high price of both the seed and plants of the double.

Plants supplied in season (see page 65).

Striped and Blotched—Handsome singles, including many shades of striped and blotched. Pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed—This mixture contains all the single colors and will please. Pkt., 5c.

Large Flowered Mixed—This mixture embraces all the colors in the large, flowering type. Pkt., 10c.

Pinks (*Dianthus*) Most pinks may be treated in the South both as annuals and perennials. It is best to sow seed early in boxes, where the young plants can be protected from severe cold and transplant in April six to eight inches apart, or the seed may be sown in early fall in the open, where they will make sufficient growth by cold weather to withstand the Southern winters and will commence to bloom very early in spring. Pinks both single and double, are well adapted for beds, borders or porch boxes and are without doubt one of the most satisfactory plants that can be grown. The flowers of many colors and shades are borne on stems eight to twelve inches long, making them suitable for cutting and will last longer in a vase of water than most any other flower.

We can supply plants of hardy pinks in season. (See page 65.)

Heddwigs Single Mixed—A choice mixture of single varieties, dwarf in habit and free flowering. Pkt., 5c.

Double Diadem Mixed—A choice mixture of double sorts, colors crimson, purple to almost black. Pkt., 5c.

Double Japan Mixed—Flowers very double and fringed, colors white, rose, lilac, carmine, crimson, scarlet, purple, brown spotted and striped. A bed of these old fashioned pinks are a constant joy the year around. Pkt., 5c.

Double China Mixed—A choice mixture of double pinks; colors white, red, purple, spotted with many shades. The markings on some sorts are difficult to describe. Pkt., 5c.

Poppies Some sorts are annuals and some perennials, but all the sorts on our list are annuals except *Oriente*. Poppies are easily grown and the seed should be planted where they are to stand as the annuals do not bear transplanting.

Shirley—Plant grows about two feet tall, producing over a long season large single flowers of silky texture, ranging in colors to white, pink, rose, scarlet and deep red. A fine sort for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Tulip Flowered—Flowers single tulip shaped, bright scarlet color, with black spot at base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

Carnation, Double Mixed—Plants produce large double fringed flowers, colors white, rose, pink, red, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Choice Mixed—This is a mixture embracing all the different varieties both single and double. Pkt., 5c.

California (*Eschscholtzia*)—Plant grows about eighteen inches high, producing an enormous amount of saucer shaped flowers throughout the summer, colors yellow, white, scarlet, and orange. Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Oriente—Perennial, height two ft., flowers single, unusually large, color orange red with base of petals bluish black. Pkt., 10c.



PETUNIAS

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Portulacca This old-fashioned flower is sometimes called Rose Moss, and is used a great deal for edgings, window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. The plants bear small cup shaped flowers throughout the season and are of many shades, such as red, white, pink, orange, yellow striped, etc. Tender annuals, eight to ten inches high. Sow in open ground after frosts are passed.

Single Mixed—Covering all leading sorts and colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—A choice mixture of white, red and orange. Pkt., 5c.

Primrose, Evening (*Oenothera*)—Hardy perennials producing an abundance of flowers during the evenings, yellow and white.

Acaulis Alba (*Low White Evening*)—A hardy perennial, low growing, produces large white flowers turning to pink. Pkt., 5c.

Lamarckiana (*Showy Evening*)—Hardy perennial, producing large showy yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Rhodanthe An annual everlasting flower; blooms bell shaped, rose color, golden center. Blooms should be gathered before fully ripe and dried in shade. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis An annual about two feet high, producing a wonderful array of funnel shaped flowers of scarlet yellow, blue, buff and purple. Blooms in latter part of summer and autumn. Pkt., Mixed, 5c.

Salvia (*Flowering Sage*)—One of the most popular decorative and flowering bedding plants in the country and is largely cultivated in pots, also as a house plant. They are profuse bloomers on long spikes above the foliage, the flowers being of a fiery red. The plants are easily propagated from cuttings as well as seed. Seed can be sown outside when soil gets warm or can be started in house or hot bed. We can supply plants in season—see page 65. Price seed, Pkt., 10c.

Scarlet Flax (*Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum*)—A hardy annual about eighteen inches high, bearing bright red single flowers, saucer shaped, with black center. Pkt., 5c.

Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa Pudica*)—A tender annual about eighteen inches high, bearing globular heads of pink flowers. A curious thing about the plant is its tendency to close its petals when touched. Pkt., 5c.

Snap Dragon (*Antirrhinum*)—This popular plant may be considered both annual and perennial. It blooms the first year from seed, grows from one and a half to two feet high, producing fine, long spikes above its foliage, fine for cutting. The flowers are tubular shape, ranging in color from white and yellow, crimson yellow and white, violet and white, etc. Seed ought to be sown very early in house and transplant as soon as warm weather comes. For early flowers, sow in fall and protect from cold by mulching the ground. It is not often they get killed by cold in the South. We can supply plants in season—see page 65. Pkt., Fine Mixed, 5c.

Stocks (*Mathiola*)—This is an annual in the South, about one and a half to two feet, and makes a fine plant for bedding, edging or bordering. The foliage is splendid, flowers borne on long spikes, double rosette shape and a wide range of color. **Early Flowering Mixed**—A choice mixture of the early flowering sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Double German Ten Weeks—One of the finest sorts for cutting, flowers fragrant and ranging in color from white, red, purple and lavender. Mixed Pkt., 5c.

Brompton Mixed—This is a late type of Stocks, flowering in the fall; characterized by their bushy growth and handsome, large flowers. Mixed Pkt., 10c.

Sunflower (*Helianthus*)—An easily grown annual, blooming early and lasting almost throughout the entire season. They are valuable plants for the garden and are used largely for hiding unsightly places and also for cutting for decorations. The seed of some sorts are grown to a great extent for poultry feed.

Stella—A dwarf growing sort, about three feet, branching and spreading, producing an abundance of flowers, yellow color, with black center. Pkt., 5c.

Double Chrysanthemum—A tall growing sort, flowers very large, pure yellow, chrysanthemum shaped, very double and bloom all summer. Pkt., 5c.

Globosus Fistulosus (*Globe, or Dahlia Sunflower*)—A large double sort, five to six feet tall, flowers six to eight inches across and of pure bright yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—One of the most popular perennials in the South. To get blooms the first season, one should buy plants or sow seed in fall of year and give slight protection during winter when plants are small. When once started will last almost indefinitely, although it's best to divide up the old clumps every season and replant. The flowers are of many colors and borne on stiff stems in clusters. The colors of the flower run white, rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson and maroon. We can supply plants in season—see page 65. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Verbena One of the most popular annuals grown as a bedding plant. Fine for borders and window boxes and blooms the entire season. The flowers are borne in clusters, two to three inches across, each cluster containing a dozen or more single flowers of a wide range of colors.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 65.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c. **Extra Choice Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

Vinca (*Periwinkle*)—This is a perennial but will flower the first season from seed if started early, but we can supply plants to those who prefer and of the choicest sort. (See page 65.) This is a bushy plant with splendid foliage, producing a round, single flower; colors white, rose, crimson and white with red center. It is one of the popular bedding plants and is used for walks and borders. Mixed Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied—see page 65.

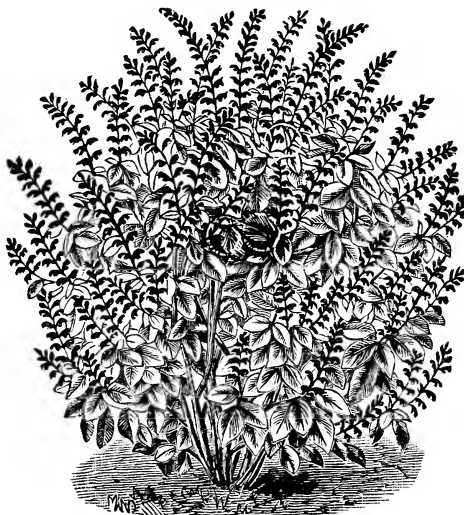
Wall Flower This is a perennial or biennial but will flower the first season from seed when started early and transplanted. The plant grows about a foot and a half high and produces long spikes of flowers very desirable for cuttings. It makes a fine house plant, blooming all winter.

Early Brown—An early flowering single sort, flowers brownish red. Pkt., 5c.

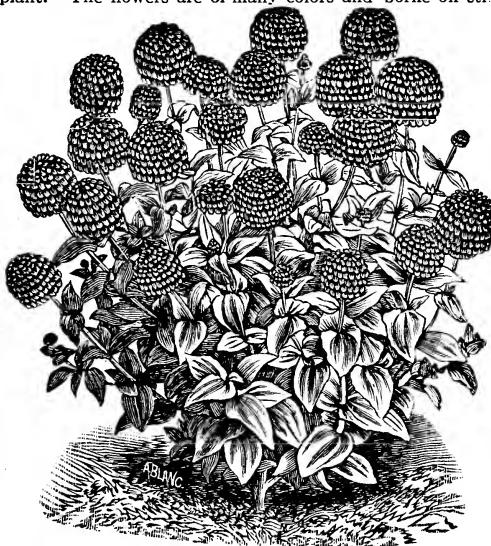
Double Mixed—A choice mixture of perfectly double sorts, fragrant and combining the colors orange, purple and chocolate. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnia One of the most hardy annuals and most easily grown of all the flowers. They commence to bloom early and last until heavy frost, requiring less attention than any flower. Their gorgeous and brilliant colors make them a universal favorite for beds and borders. We can supply them in yellow, scarlet, red, magenta, orange, white, purple, striped and a general mixture. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can also supply plants in season. Mixed colors—see page 65.



SALVIA



ZINNIA

CLIMBERS OR SHADE VINES

We have devoted this page to seeds producing vines as a matter of convenience to our customers, who sometimes have difficulty in finding what they want by wading through the flower seed section. All vines listed on this page will be found adaptable to the Southern climate.

Moon Flower A rapid grower in the South, often attaining a height of thirty to forty feet in a single season. The foliage is large and handsome, the flowers large, pure white, opening in the evening, remaining open all night and close by 10 o'clock the following morning. The seed are slow to germinate and should be started in the house and transplanted where wanted after danger of frost is over. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c. Plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Morning Glory In our list that follows will be found varieties of real merit. There is nothing more suitable for covering harbors, porches, fences, old trees, in fact, any place where vines are suggested. The strains we offer are of many varied and brilliant colors. Sow seed when the soil gets warm and provide supports promptly when vines commence to run.

Giant Japanese—This variety makes a grand vine. The foliage is green and variegated, the flower very large, colors red, blue, white, striped and spotted. Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Brazilian Morning Glory—This is a tremendous grower, large foliage, very much like the Moonflower, only the blossom is a splendid color of blue; an exceedingly handsome plant. Pkt., 10c.

Common Mixed—This is a finely blended mixture of white, striped, red and blue, and will meet the most exacting demand. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Glory Snow Fairy—An early flowering Morning Glory, having a curious single blossom in the center of a large white double flower of tassel-like formation; a handsome and wonderful novelty. Pkt., 15c.

Cardinal Climber—A quick growing, tall climber, leaves shaped like Japanese Maple, the whole vine being covered with beautiful scarlet flowers. A recent novelty of merit. Pkt., 15c.

Momordica These graceful vines, commonly called Balsams, bear small yellow blossoms, followed by curious shaped fruits which are very ornamental.

Balsam Pear (*Charantia*)—The fruit of the Balsam Pear is green, shaped like a pear, changing to bright red and then bursts open, showing its brilliant-colored seed. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple (*Balsamina*)—Graceful vine, bearing small round green striped fruit, later turning scarlet in color. Pkt., 5c.

Gourds The Gourds listed here are not only most all ornamental, but make splendid shade vines and the fruits of all are very useful.

Knob-Kerrie—Fruits green and yellow, shape round with very long handles. Pkt., 10c.

Calabash—A vigorous grower, producing curious shaped Pipe Gourds. Pkt., 10c.

Dish Cloth—A splendid ornamental vine and the fruit produces in its interior a useful wash rag. Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Nest Egg—A small valuable Gourd, used as nest egg. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules Club—A long, straight Gourd, about four feet. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough—Pkt., 5c. **Dipper**—Pkt., 5c.

Wild Cucumber A very rapidly growing vine, reaching thirty to forty feet; flowers small white, blooming all the summer. Pkt., 5c.

Balloon Vine (*Love in a Puff*)—A small graceful climber, producing an abundance of small white flowers, followed by prominent curious shaped seed pod. Pkt., 5c.

Canary Bird Flower A delicate climber, fringed foliage and attractive yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Cobaea Scandens (*Mexican Climber*)—This plant may be said to be a perennial in the South, growing about thirty feet in a season. The foliage is splendid and the plant bears an abundance of large bell shaped flowers of a rich blue color. Pkt., 5c.

Can also supply plants in season—see page 64.

Cypress Vine The Cypress Vine is one of the most popular of all the climbers on account of its delicate and fern like foliage and its beautiful star shaped flowers. It's a profuse bloomer and stays with you until frost. Scarlet White and Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Dolichos (*Jack Bean, Hyacinth Bean, etc.*)—The old Jack Bean still holds on to its popularity and when properly grown makes a most attractive appearance with its variegated foliage and handsome white and purple flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Maurandia A tender perennial, six to ten feet, ivy shaped leaves, blossoms trumpet shaped, flowers blue, white and rose. It is a splendid thing for rock work, window boxes and hanging baskets. Mixed Pkt., 5c.

We can supply plants of Maurandia in season—see page 65.

Madeira Vine We can supply the roots in season. It is a very hardy vine, easy to grow, and makes a very effective covering. Roots, dozen, 50c.

Cinnamon Vine We can supply the roots of this splendid vine in season. It is a beautiful and hardy vine and is much prized for its beautiful foliage. Price roots, dozen, 50c.

Japanese Hops (*Variegated*)—A rapid and splendid climber, the foliage being green, tinged with white and yellow and stays with you the entire season. Pkt., 5c.

Velvet Bean This is one of the most remarkable climbers on the list. Individual plants have been known to grow a hundred feet in a season. The leaves are large and of a beautiful green color. Late in the summer the vines will be loaded with great clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by huge bunches or clusters of pods covered with fine like black silky down. Don't plant until the soil is thoroughly warm. Pkt., 5c.



MORNING GLORY

McVay's 50c Collection of Flower Seeds and Bulbs

This collection covers about all the flower seed and spring flowering bulbs that the average home wants. It's not often one has an opportunity to get their flower seed and their bulbs for 50 cents. This collection at catalogue prices would cost \$1.00, so there is a clear saving of 50 cents in the purchase. Please note that the collection contains the most staple of the flower seed as well as flowering bulbs. The seed are packed by us out of fresh stock of the very best quality of seed. The collection cannot be changed or altered, as it's already packed for the mails.

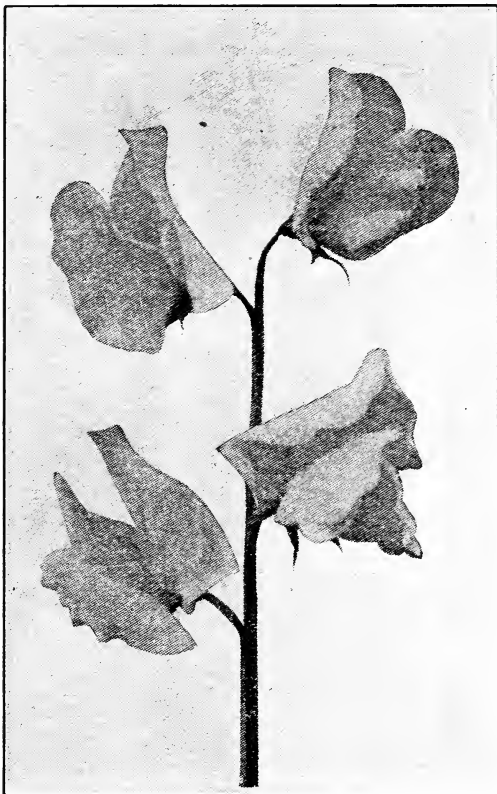
1 Oz. Trailing Nasturtium Mixed.....	10c	1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum.....	5c
1 Oz. Dwarf Nasturtium Mixed.....	10c	1 Pkt. Verbena Mixed.....	5c
1 Oz. Sweet Peas, Choice Mixed.....	15c	1 Pkt. Pansies, Giant Mixed.....	10c
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory Mixed.....	5c	1 Pkt. Brazilian Morning Glory.....	5c
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine Mixed.....	5c	1 Excelsior White Pearl Tube Rose.....	5c
1 Red Canna Root.....	10c	1 American Gladiola Bulb, pink.....	5c
1 White Gladiola, Augusta White.....	5c	1 Francis King, Red Gladiola Bulb.....	5c
Total Value.....			\$1.00

Two cent stamps will do.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SWEET PEAS

The space in a seed catalogue is entirely too limited for a thorough discussion of such an important flower as the Sweet Pea has become. Nearly everyone has his own pet formula for growing Sweet Peas, but the ideas embodied in this short description will be of help. Select a well drained situation, running your rows east to west if possible, and open up trenches at least twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide; let such trenches be about five feet apart. After your trenches are open spade up the bottom and then fill your trenches about half full of good leaf mould mixed well with decayed cow manure. Then add a little air slaked lime, a liberal sprinkling of acid phosphate or, better still, some duplex basic slag phosphate, and where soil is very clayey, a liberal amount of sand can be supplied. Now you can lay out two rows in each trench, six to eight inches apart, and plant the two double rows in your trench, cover with your leaf mould or good virgin soil to depth of about three inches and press soil down firmly. In seeding, better use at least one ounce of seed to twenty feet of single row. When the plants begin to make growth keep filling in your trench until only slight depression is left. If they come too thick, thin out to about four inches apart. Supports must be arranged for promptly as it is most important that the plants be kept upright. Give them frequent workings and never let the soil in the trenches become hard. When plants begin to flower give them plenty of water and keep them cut close of bloom. Watch out for insects, and if they make their appearance spray with Tobacco and Whale Oil Soap.



SWEET PEA

Price of Unwin Varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.
Nora Unwin—Large pure white, wavy.
Gladys Unwin—An exquisite shade of pure pink.
Frank Dalby—A fine dark lavender with blue shades.

Grandiflora or Old-Fashion Types

The old fashioned Sweet Peas still hold their own with the fancier Spencer types. The bloom is not quite so large as the Spencer and is of different shape and not as many to stem, but for color and beauty they are still preferred by some.

Price of all varieties of named Grandiflora Sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.
California Giant—Mixed Grandiflora—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.
Dorothy Eckford—A large pure free flowering white. **Emily Henderson**—A good early white.
Prima Donna—A fine large pink, light shades. **King Edward VII**—A fine large crimson, brilliant.
Countess of Radnor—A splendid shade of lavender. **America**—White, covered with splashes and stripes of red.
Captain of Blues—A fine sort, with purple standard and blue wings. **Janet Scott**—A large flowering deep pink.
Lady Grisel Hamilton—Large hooded shaped blue and lavender. **Apple Blossom**—Fine pink and rose.

Cupid or Dwarf Sweet Peas

A very dwarf type of Sweet Peas, never over 6 to 8 inches tall, spreading in character, profuse bloomers and continuing until late Summer. A splendid plant for beds, borders, window boxes and pots. Flowers of all shades and colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

McVay's 50c Sweet Pea Collection

The following represents the very best in Sweet Peas, worth seventy cents at retail value. It consists of one-fourth pound of Sweet Peas, embracing the best Pink, White and Lavender varieties, and in addition one ounce of an extra choice mixture of all the colors. It's just the assortment that the average home wants and those not familiar with the different varieties should buy this collection because they will certainly avoid any error or mistake they might make in their own selection.

1 Oz. Apple Blossom Spencer, Pink.....	20c
1 Oz. Florence Nightingale Spencer, Lavender.....	20c
1 Oz. White Spencer.....	20c
1 Oz. Mixed Large Flowering Grandiflora Type.....	10c

Total.....70c

For fifty cents we mail the above collection, postpaid, to any one in the United States.

Two cent stamps will do.

CAUTION: After all, one must have good seed to succeed. There is a lot of fraud in the Sweet Pea business. We buy our stocks direct from the most reliable growers in California. You can depend on them.

Spencer Varieties

This type of Sweet Pea is now the most popular on account of the shape of the flowers, improvements made in selection, and the fact that most of the stems carry three and four flowers. In our list that follows, only the choicest bred types are quoted and our customers can reasonably expect them to come true to name.

PRICE OF ALL SPENCER VARIETIES

Delivered by Mail, Postpaid

Named Sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.
Mixed Spencers—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50
Apple Blossom—Pink and rose standard, primrose wings.
Asta Ohn—Light lavender and mauve, large and showy.
Blanche Ferry—Carmine rose and white, the standard pink and white.
Captain of the Blues—Large purple with blue wings.
Florence Morse—A fine light delicate pink, with deeper pink margins.
Geo. Herbert—Large waved, salmon pink.
King Edward—A brilliant crimson scarlet, very fine.
Othello—The finest maroon shaded Spencer.
Primrose Spencer—The finest primrose developed, large, wavy.
White Spencer—Large pure white, wings and standard.
Vermillion Brilliant—A pure brilliant scarlet, both wings and standard.
America—White striped, with crimson brilliant.
Ethel Roosevelt—Primrose, overlaid with flakes of crimson.
Florence Nightingale—The largest and finest lavender.
Mixed Spencer—A choice mixture of standard colors.

Unwin Varieties

This type of Sweet Peas, while generally classed among the Spencers, are entirely distinct, notwithstanding they are waved and fluted much like the Spencers.

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Bedding Plants--Floral Department

On the opposite page, inside back cover, will be found a partial list of flowering plants as well as decorative plants that we are usually able to supply in the spring months, generally from February to June.

When this catalogue is written it is quite impossible to tell positively just what plants we will have in season and the correct price. So much depends on the season, how the plants get through winter, and again the price is a difficult matter because when the plants have a good season and are exceptionally good, the price is of course higher and the reverse is often true.

BEFORE YOU BUY PLANTS

Write us for a complete list of what we can furnish and be careful to state the quantity you would be interested in, if prices are favorable; then we can give you accurate information by return mail as to prices, quality and size of stock and advise you as to the best method of getting the plants to you safely and just what it will cost.

CUT FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Remember we are florists as well as seedsmen and when you want flowers for deceased friends, or for happy occasions, we can serve you to splendid advantage and through our agents in every important city in the U. S. A. can deliver promptly everywhere.

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Amount Enclosed:

HOW TO BE SENT:

Table Zone Rates

WEIGHT	Local	Up to 50 miles 1st zone....	51 to 150 miles 2nd zone....	151 to 300 miles 3rd zone....	301 to 600 miles 4th zone....	601 to 1,000 miles 5th zone....	1,001 to 1,400 miles 6th zone....	1,401 to 1,800 miles 7th zone....	Over 1,800 miles 8th zone....
Pounds									
1.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2.....	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3.....	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4.....	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5.....	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6.....	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7.....	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8.....	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9.....	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10.....	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11.....	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12.....	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13.....	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14.....	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15.....	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16.....	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17.....	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18.....	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19.....	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20.....	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

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1917

Descriptive Seed Catalogue

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2018 FIRST AVENUE

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

R. V. HARRIS, Prest.

SUDIE S. MOBLEY, Vice-Prest.

L. E. HARRIS, Secy. & Treas.

Seed Department

WHAT WE HANDLE

Vegetable Seed of Every Description
Clover Seed, Every Variety Planted in the South
Grass Seed for all Purposes
Forage Plants Adapted to the South
Legumes or Fertilizing Plants of Every Nature
Sorghums and Millets in Great Variety
Seed Grain Suitable for the South
Fertilizers for the Large or Small Buyer
Insecticides for Bug and Insect Insurance
Sprayers and Spraying Material for all Pests
Poultry Supplies and Remedies, a Large Assortment
Flowering Bulbs, Plants and Roots in Great Variety
Flower Seed, an Immense List of Varieties

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Floral Department

We operate a first-class up-to-date Floral Department and specialize on Bridal Bouquets, Corsages, Decorations, Weddings, Fancy Cut Flowers, Funeral Work; in fact, flowers for all occasions is our slogan for this department.